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County Borough of Doncaster



ANNUAL REPORT

**of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
H. L. SETTLE, M.Sc. M.D. D.P.H., F.R.San.I.**
**for the year ending
31st December 1953**

Chronicle Printers, Doncaster

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1953)

Chairman:

Councillor A. HARVEY

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman P. JUDD

Committee:

THE MAYOR (Councillor A. E. CAMMIDGE, J.P.)

Alderman T. H. BURTON

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Alderman Mrs. M. A. WEBSTER

Councillor J. J. DANGERFIELD

Councillor H. HARTLEY

Councillor E. HUBBARD

Councillor F. OGDEN

Councillor Mrs. E. STENSON

Councillor H. WILSON

Councillor P. W. WRIGHT

Mental Health Sub-Committee:

Chairman:

Councillor A. HARVEY

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Alderman P. JUDD

Alderman Mrs. M. A. WEBSTER

Councillor J. J. DANGERFIELD

Councillor E. HUBBARD

Councillor Mrs. E. STENSON

Councillor H. WILSON

Public Lavatories Sub-Committee:

Chairman:

Councillor A. HARVEY

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Alderman P. JUDD

Alderman Mrs. M. A. WEBSTER

Councillor H. HARTLEY

Councillor F. OGDEN

Councillor H. WILSON

Councillor P. W. WRIGHT

WHOLE AND PART-TIME STAFF FOR YEAR 1953

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

H. L. SETTLE, M.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.San.I.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer:

J. McA. TAGGART, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.P.A.
(to 29th February, 1953)

M. J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
(from 20th April, 1953).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer:

R. MOSS, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D. (New York)

***Assistant Medical Officer of Health:**

V. SETTLE, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.C.H.

†Orthopædic Surgeon:

J. D. McEWEN, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)
(to 31st August, 1953)

†Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:

P. H. BEALES,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Senior Dental Officer:

M. A. BASSETT, L.D.S.

Dental Officers:

H. BERGER, M.D. (Prague) (Died 4th October, 1953)
T. W. BUCKLEY (from 22nd June, 1953).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

J. HARRIS, A.M.I.S.E.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

P. H. CALVER, C.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspectors:

H. BURTON, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.
R. J. CHAMPION, Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.
E. R. CROSS, Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods,
M.R.San.I. (from December, 1953).
W. FOWLER, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.
F. C. HALL, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.
B. T. HEMMING, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
D. R. McCULLOCH, Cert.R.S.A.S., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat
and Other Foods (to 31st October, 1953).

Superintendent Nursing Officer:

Miss E. WESTWATER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Senior Health Visitor and School Nurse:

Miss H. SHERWIN, S.R.N., H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss B. ALLEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss M. C. CROSLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. I. GYMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. J. HAIGH, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., C.M.B. (Pt. I),
H.V.Cert. (from 13th July, 1953).

Miss E. M. HARDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss K. MOODY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss L. OSBORNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss I. RAWLINGS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss P. M. SHONE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. A. J. INGE, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. A. YOUNG, S.R.N.

Part-time Social Worker for Venereal Diseases:

Miss V. DUNFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Nurse in Charge of Ultra Violet Light Clinic:

Miss W. BROUGHTON, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. J. ALLEN, S.R.N. (from 21st December, 1953)

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. C. L. BARRY, S.C.M., R.F.N.

Mrs. E. E. CLARK, S.C.M. (to 18th September, 1953)

Mrs. E. DRABBLE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. A. FRENCH, S.C.M.

*Miss E. GUTTERIDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
(from 1st September, 1953)

Miss J. MAUGHAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. OGLESBY, S.C.M. (to 1st June, 1953)

Miss E. RISELEY, S.C.M.

Mrs. A. E. SAYLES, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. WROOT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Day Nursery Matron:

Elmfield Park:

Miss E. SIMPSON

Municipal Nurses—Senior Nurse:

Miss E. WASSELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

Nurses:

Mrs. A. BROOKS, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

Mrs. E. M. FARR, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

(from 19th October, 1953)

Miss C. GILDON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
‡*Miss E. GUTTERIDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
(from 1st September, 1953)
Mrs. E. SILLS, S.R.N.
Mrs. A. SPENCER, S.R.N., (to 16th September, 1953)
Mrs. M. SWIFT, S.E.A.N.
Mrs. B. B. WILKINSON, S.R.N.

Ambulance Officer:

L. BIGGS

Authorised Officer:

L. BROWN

Mental Health Worker:

H. G. SHEPHERD (from 1st February, 1953)

Supervisor, Occupation Centre:

Miss A. THORP, R.N.M.D., Cert. R.M.P.A.

Superintendent, Refuse Collection Section:

A. S. WILBURN

†Public Analyst:

H. CHILDS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C

Home Helps Supervisor:

Miss L. NEWSOME

Chief Clerk:

J. MALLINDER

Senior Clerk:

D. C. M. DEAN

Clerical Staff:

Miss F. M. ANKER

Miss J. M. HAHN

Mr. E. HUGHES

§Miss K. LITCHFIELD

Mrs. B. PEARSON

Miss J. M. SMITH

Miss D. WALKER

||Mr. L. S. WOFFENDEN, A.C.W.A.

Miss F. D. WOOD

Clerk, Civil Ambulance Service:

Mrs. E. M. FRICKER

Dental Attendants:

Mrs. D. M. DEAN

Miss J. COULTHREAD

† Denotes part-time.

* Denotes part-time for Maternity and Child Welfare only.

‡ Combined District Nurse-Midwife

§ Part-time for School Health Service also

|| Temporary.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

Health Office,
Doncaster.

Report for the Year 1953

To the Council of the County Borough of Doncaster:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1953.

Once again I am pleased to be able to report that the health of the inhabitants of the town has remained satisfactory. The only outbreak of infectious disease of importance was a small epidemic of food poisoning and this is dealt with in detail in the body of the report.

For the second year in succession I am able to report that there was no maternal death and for the third successive year no case of diphtheria among Doncaster residents. This is indeed something of which the town can be proud.

As in previous years there have been important staff changes and unfortunately serious illness among key members of the staff.

Dr. J. McA. Taggart, Deputy Medical Officer of Health since January, 1952, resigned from his appointment in February on being appointed Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health at Belfast. He was succeeded by Dr. M. J. Collins, Medical Officer of Health of Hucknall Urban District, Nottinghamshire.

Dr. J. D. McEwen, Orthopaedic Surgeon to the School Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Services since 1927 was prevented from carrying out his duties through ill health and resigned his appointment at the end of August.

It is with regret that I have to report the death of Dr. H. Berger, Dental Officer, in October, 1953, after a long and trying illness. Dr. Berger was a refugee from Poland who had served with the Allies in the Polish Army before coming to this country to practise as a dental surgeon. Whilst primarily concerned with the School Dental Service Dr. Berger also attended mothers and pre-school children referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. For the last two years he suffered serious ill health and pain from an illness which he knew was incurable. Despite these hardships he carried on at his post until his condition forced him to enter hospital, continuing to serve loyally the Corporation and the public at a time when we were extremely short of dental officers. The vacancy caused by Dr. Berger's illness was filled by the temporary appointment of Mr. T. W. Buckley from 26th June, 1953.

In August, Miss W. Broughton, nurse in charge of the actino-therapy clinic went off duty due to serious illness and she had not recovered by the end of the year. As Miss Broughton was likely to be off duty for a long period Mrs. M. J. Allen was appointed to the vacancy in a temporary capacity.

Mr. D. R. McCulloch, Sanitary Inspector, resigned in October, 1953, and this vacancy was filled at the end of the year by Mr. E. R. Cross. The establishment for sanitary inspectors was increased by one post as from September, 1953, but by the end of the year this vacancy had not been filled.

The appointment of Mrs. J. Haigh as Health Visitor in July, 1953, filled a vacancy which had been in existence for almost a year.

During the year two midwives retired, Mrs. M. Oglesby and Mrs. E. E. Clark, and only one of the vacancies was filled by the end of the year and then only in a part-time capacity by Miss E. Gutteridge, who took up duty on 1st September, 1953, and was given combined Midwifery and District Nursing duties on the new housing estate at Cantley, where the population then on the estate was insufficient to justify the appointment of both a midwife and a district nurse. It is the intention to make separate appointments in the future when the population of the estate justifies them and Miss Gutteridge will then become a whole-time District Nurse.

The Department has been very seriously affected by illness among key persons on the staff involving particularly Health Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors and members of the office, day nursery, occupation centre and refuse collection staffs. The technical and clerical staff of the Department is very small indeed for the activities undertaken, and if any person is off ill or on leave very serious interference with the activities of the Department is caused and an additional strain thrown on the remaining staff who are already working at full capacity.

The insufficiency of clerical staff is a serious handicap to the working of the department. This annual report is already more than a year late due entirely to lack of staff, clerical and typing, to deal with the special work which its compilation involves. Due to the small office staff absences caused by sickness and holidays result in considerable disorganisation and only the more urgent and essential day to day matters can then receive attention.

That the clerical side of the department needs strengthening is shown by the following figures which relate to mid-1954, when I made enquiries regarding the clerical and total staffs of Health Departments of towns of size comparable to that of Doncaster (75,000 — 100,000 population):—

	Health and School Health Departments	
	Total Staff	Clerical Staff
Doncaster	260	13½
Average of six County Boroughs of similar popu- lation (75,000 - 100,000)	156	20½

The shortage of clerical staff in Doncaster Health Department appears even more glaring when proper regard is taken of the fact that the Health Department in Doncaster is the only one of its size in the country which is responsible for refuse and salvage collection, and none of the Health Departments of the six County Boroughs referred to above undertake this work, nor, in a number of cases, are they responsible for the Ambulance Service, another major duty which falls on Doncaster Health Department.

Unfortunately no large increase in staff could be accommodated even if sanctioned, as our present office building is too small for our needs. Plans have been in existence for some years for a new combined central clinic and office building but so far no progress has been made towards the provision of this sorely needed accommodation. As has been previously reported, the Wood Street Clinic premises are very poor and should be replaced as soon as possible.

A matter which I feel should receive consideration at an early date is the provision of a municipal caravan park. From its geographical location Doncaster has large numbers of caravans passing through during the summer months and many of the owners stop overnight on any open site they can find. This is most undesirable from the public health point of view and I consider a properly organised parking site is an urgent need. This site could also meet the needs of persons whose business or work brings them into Doncaster for periods of some months and who, due to the itinerant nature of their work find it most convenient to live in a modern caravan. At present no proper facilities exist for these persons who are often key members of development projects.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. SETTLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1955.

SECTION I STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General Statistics:

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	8,355
Estimated resident population (mid 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	82,330
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	24,602
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£711,808
Product of a penny rate 1953-54	...	...	...	...	...	£2,830

Vital Statistics:

	Doncaster	England and Wales	160 County Borough & Great Towns inc. London
Births	Rates per 1,000 population		
Live births	16.37	15.5	17.0
Still births	0.33	0.35	0.43
	(a) 19.82	(a) 22.4	(a) 24.8
Deaths			
All causes	12.06	11.4	12.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	—	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	—	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.18	0.20	0.24
Influenza	0.15	0.16	0.15
Smallpox	—	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	—	0.01	0.01
Pneumonia	0.25	0.55	0.59
Deaths	Rates per 1,000 live births		
All causes under 1 year of age	27.71	(b) 26.8	30.8
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	—	1.1	1.3
Maternal Mortality	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births		
	Doncaster	England & Wales	
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	0.10	
Abortion with toxæmia	—	0.01	
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	—	0.24	
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	—	0.13	
Abortion without mention of sepsis of toxæmia	—	0.04	
Abortion with Sepsis	—	0.06	
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	0.18	

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births
(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

Comparative Rates:

	1953 Doncaster	1952 Doncaster	1953 England and Wales
Birth rate	16·37	15·09	15·5
Death rate	12·06	12·04	11·4
Infant Mortality rate	27·71	30·18	26·8
Maternal Mortality rate ...	Nil	Nil	0·76

Births

The total number of live births allocated by the Registrar General to the Borough was 1,335 (an increase of 109 over the 1952 figure), giving a birth rate of 16·37 per 1,000 estimated resident population. The rate for the whole country was 15·5 and for the 160 County Boroughs and Great Towns 17·0.

Deaths:

The number of deaths in 1953 was 871 (470 males and 401 females), an increase of 4 compared with 1952 when there were 867 deaths (467 males and 400 females). The death rate was 12·06 per 1,000 estimated population compared with a rate of 12·04 in 1952.

DEATHS OF DONCASTER RESIDENTS IN THE YEAR 1953
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASE AND AGE-PERIOD.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES, 1953

Cause of Death	Age Periods									
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75+	Total	Total 1953
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	1	3	3	4	—	11	20
Tuberculosis, other	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	4	2
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	2
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	2	6	11	6	25	26
„ „ lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	5	11	4	4	24	32
„ „ breast	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	4	15	11
„ „ uterus	—	—	—	—	1	10	2	2	15	8
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	—	—	—	1	5	31	20	20	77	60
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	—	30	32	47	109	112
Coronary Disease, Angina	—	—	—	—	—	43	47	33	123	122
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	14	29	20
Other Heart Disease	—	—	1	—	4	23	27	84	139	129
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	32	52	50
Influenza	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	3	12	5
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	5	5	9	21	25
Bronchitis	1	—	—	2	1	15	16	18	53	50
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	6	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	10
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	1	—	—	5	4	5	15	15
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	10
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	13
Other-Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	27	2	—	—	3	14	7	24	77	76
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	2	1	1	3	3	—	1	11	14
All other accidents	1	1	—	—	4	5	3	8	22	21
Suicide	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	1	10	12
Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	37	5	3	13	36	240	217	320	871	867

SECTION II

HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

1. HOSPITAL AND SPECIALIST SERVICES:

Full details of the hospital services in the area were last given in the Annual Report for 1949. The following information, kindly supplied by the Secretary of the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee, Mr. A. Jones, gives the arrangements in force in 1953. The hospitals in the Borough are:

- (a) **Doncaster Royal Infirmary**, Thorne Road, a general hospital of 330 beds occupied by acute cases.
- (b) **Western Hospital**, Springwell Lane, formerly known as Springwell House Institution, a "joint user" establishment vested in the Minister of Health in which Doncaster Corporation has a reservation of 250 beds under the National Assistance Act. In addition there are 241 hospital beds devoted to the following purposes:

Obstetrics	...	...	63
Gynæcology	...	...	32
Psychiatry	...	...	8
Mental Deficiency	...	...	32
Sick Children	...	...	14
Chronic Sick	...	...	92
			241

- (c) **Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home**, Carr House Road, of 14 beds.
- (d) **Doncaster Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium**, Tickhill Road, containing 70 beds for infectious cases and 42 beds for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Since July, 1949, this hospital has been admitting all infectious cases in the area requiring hospital accommodation as the Isolation Hospital at Conisbrough ceased to be used for infectious cases from that time.
- (e) **St. Catherine's Institution**, Tickhill Road, a mental deficiency institution of 480 beds.

The following hospitals, although situated outside the Borough, are administered by the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee:

- (f) **Conisbrough Hospital**, formerly a hospital for infectious diseases, but now considerably modernised and providing accommodation for 87 chronic sick patients and 11 beds for patients suffering from tuberculosis.
- (g) **Fullerton Hospital**, Denaby Main, a cottage hospital of 41 beds which to some extent serves as a recovery hospital for patients from Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

(h) **Crookhill Hall Sanatorium**, near Conisbrough, contains 52 beds for male patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

In addition, there is a contractual arrangement whereby the Hospital Management Committee has a reservation of ten beds in the Danum Lodge Nursing Home, Thorne Road. This arrangement was instituted in April, 1953, to alleviate the shortage of beds for chronic sick patients.

2 NURSING HOMES:

At the end of the year there were two registered nursing homes with a total of 32 beds for general medical and surgical cases and one nursing home with a total of 22 beds for maternity cases. The homes have been inspected and no unregistered homes came to the notice of the Department.

3. CLINICS AND WELFARE CENTRES:

At the end of the year the following sessions were being held:

Wood Street Clinic

School Minor Ailment Clinic	9-0 a.m. Daily
Child Welfare Clinic	2-0 p.m. Wednesday
Immunisation and	4-0 p.m. Monday and
Vaccination Clinic	2-0 p.m. Wednesday
Ophthalmic Clinic	10-0 a.m. Tuesday & Wednesday by appointment
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	10 a.m. Monday by appointment
Dental Clinic	Daily by appointment
Artificial Sunlight Clinic ...	Daily by appointment
Orthopædic Clinic	Twice monthly, by appointment (Closed 31st August, 1953)
Special School Clinic	9-0 a.m. Monday and Thursday by appointment
Ante-natal Clinic	2-0 p.m. Friday
Post-natal and Conception	
Control Clinic	2-0 p.m. Tuesday
Cleansing Centre	By appointment

Alder Grove Church Hall, Balby

Ante-natal Clinic	10-0 a.m. Tuesday
Child Welfare Clinic	2-0 p.m. Tuesday
Immunisation and	
Vaccination Clinic	2-0 p.m. Tuesday

Wentworth Hall, Wheatley

Ante-natal Clinic	10-0 a.m. Friday
Child Welfare Clinic	2-0 p.m. Friday
Immunisation and	
Vaccination Clinic	2-0 p.m. Friday

All Saints' Church Hall, Intake

Ante-natal Clinic	10-0 a.m. Thursday
Child Welfare Clinic	2-0 p.m. Thursday
Immunisation and	
Vaccination Clinic	2-0 p.m. Thursday

Ambulance Station, Sandford Road

Scabies Treatment Centre ... By appointment

Health Office:

Maternity Bookings Daily

Maternity Bookings for

Hamilton Lodge 2-0 p.m. Tuesday

Home Help Bookings Daily

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Infant Deaths and Stillbirths:

Details of the deaths of infants under one year of age are shown in the following table. The total of 37 represents a rate of 27·71 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 30·18 in the previous year when 37 infant deaths occurred.

Still-births numbered 27 giving a rate of 19·82 per 1,000 live and still-births, or 0·33 per thousand population. In 1952 the still-births numbered 30.

INFANT DEATHS

Cause of Death	Age Groups											
	Under				Total under one month	1-2 mths.	2-4 mths.	4-6 mths.	6-8 mths.	8-10 mths.	10-12 mths.	Total Deaths for 1953
	1 wk.	2 wks.	3 wks.	4 wks.								
Prematurity	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Defects:												
Heart	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Circulation	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningocele	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Spina Bifida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub Arachnoid												
Hæmorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Birth Injuries	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intussusception	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
All causes	30	1	—	—	31	—	2	1	2	—	1	37

Premature Infants:

During the year 104 premature infants were born to residents of the Borough, a decrease of 4 on the figure for 1952; of these, 73 (70.19 per cent.) survived to reach the age of one month.

(a) Number of premature infants who were born:							
(i)	at home	...	...	...	...	...	26
(ii)	in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	66
(iii)	in nursing homes	...	...	...	...	...	12
							<hr/>
							Total 104
							<hr/>

(b) The number of those born at home:			
(i)	who were nursed entirely at home	...	20
(ii)	who died during the first 24 hours	...	1
(iii)	who survived at the end of one month	.....	25
(c) The number of those born in hospital and nursing homes:			
(i)	who died during the first 24 hours	...	11
(ii)	who survived at the end of one month	...	58

Illegitimate Children:

During the year 70 live-births and 3 still-births were illegitimate, representing 5.4 per cent. of the total births, the same as in 1952. The lowest figure so far recorded in the town was 3.5 per cent. in 1937.

There is no special home in Doncaster for the reception of unmarried expectant mothers, but the local authority makes a grant of £100 to the funds of the local Moral Welfare Association, and assists in maintaining necessitous cases in special homes in other areas. During the year 8 cases were assisted in this manner at homes in Leeds, Sheffield, Mansfield and Huddersfield.

Supplies of Milk and Food:

Proprietary preparations of dried milk, Maltoline, etc., are supplied at cost price to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age attending regularly at the various Welfare Centres. In addition, the Centres act as distribution points for national dried milk, cod liver oil and fruit juices supplied through the Ministry of Food and these articles can also be obtained at the Food Offices and at the Ambulance Station in Balby Road.

Day Nursery

The day nursery has continued in operation. The demand has been similar to that of the previous year but a change in the age distribution of the children attending has occurred, less children under two years of age having required places and more over this age compared with 1952.

The average daily attendance has been 20 children—only half the capacity of the premises.

A new scale of charges was introduced during the year, the daily charge being 7s. od. Parents can apply for a reduction of the charge in which case their family circumstances are investigated and considered in relation to the Council's scale of charges in respect of Welfare Services.

At the end of the year, the numbers on the register of the nursery were:

Nursery	0-2 years	2-5 years	Total
Elmfield Park 	5	30	35

The average number of children in daily attendance during the year was 4 under 2 years and 16 aged 2 to 5 years.

Orthopædic Clinic

This clinic was suspended at the beginning of the year due to the ill-health of Dr. McEwen who finally resigned from the post of orthopædic surgeon on the 31st August, 1953. Pre-school children requiring orthopædic treatment or the opinion of an orthopædic surgeon were referred to their own doctor or, with the latter's agreement, direct to a hospital orthopædic department.

In the case of minor defects, mothers were given advice on simple remedial treatment which could be carried out at home and the child kept under supervision by the clinic medical officer.

Ultra Violet Light

This clinic suffered interruption from August, 1953, through the serious illness of the nurse in charge, Miss W. Broughton. As a result the clinic had to be closed until the temporary services of Mrs. Allen were obtained in December, when the clinic was re-opened.

In the past this clinic has provided treatment for children from the West Riding County Council area surrounding Doncaster, but during 1953 the County Council opened its own clinic and the Wood Street Clinic facilities are no longer used for County Council cases.

As a result of the temporary closure of the clinic and the opening of the West Riding County Council Clinic the attendances for 1953 fell by over 50% as shown in the following table.:

	Attendances			
	Doncaster C.B. cases		W.R. cases	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1,355	359	—	—
Pre-school children	3,976	1,883	—	—
Tuberculosis cases	398	232	214	90
	<u>5,729</u>	<u>2,474</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>90</u>

Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat

Pre-school children suffering from defects of the ear, nose and throat can attend the aural clinic provided for school children, under the charge of Mr. Beales. This clinic is held each week in the Wood Street premises.

During the year, 21 children below school age made 41 attendances at the clinic and 15 attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinic for intermediate treatment.

Details of the cases treated are as follows:

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	...	9
Earache	...	...	...	...	1
Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	4
Eustachian Catarrh	...	...	...	...	1
Minor ear, nose and throat conditions	...	...	...	...	5
Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					21
					<hr/>

In addition, 5 children below school age attended for examination after removal of tonsils and adenoids.

Errors of Refraction:

Children under school age who have eye defects or disease can attend the Refraction Clinic provided by the Regional Hospital Board primarily for school children. Dr. K. H. Mehta holds three clinic sessions each week at the Wood Street premises.

During the year 31 children below school age attended the refraction clinic for the first time, 11 on account of squint and 20 for other conditions. In addition, 17 children who had attended in previous years came for re-examination.

Minor Ailments:

Arrangements exist for young children suffering from minor ailments to be treated together with children of school age at the Minor Ailment Clinic. The majority, however, are referred to their own doctor for treatment.

Infestation:

The parents of children infested with head lice are shown how to deal with the condition and are provided with a proprietary preparation to assist in the cleansing of the hair, and in cases where they are unsuccessful the children are treated at the Wood Street Clinic. At the day nursery children are admitted only if they are completely free from infestation, and subsequently they are inspected daily and treated at the nursery if necessary.

Priority Dental Services:

The facilities offered for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for children under school age continued as before.

Details of the treatment provided are given below:
(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	11	9	13	8
Children under five ...	962	422	27	13

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Extractions	Anaes- thetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	40	14	1	17	3	—	3	—	1	4
Children under five ...	12	2	6	35	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Senior Dental Officer, Mr. M. A. Bassett, reports:
“Maternal and Child Welfare Treatment for 1953:

1—Expectant and Nursing Mothers:

During the year eleven patients were examined, nine of whom needed treatment, which was accepted and these were made dentally fit. All patients are given the option of attending the clinic for dental treatment but if there were any marked increase in the numbers the present staff would be inadequate.

2—Children under five years of age:

During the year 962 children of this age group were examined of whom 422 needed treatment. Thirty-two of these were treated before the age of five but the majority would automatically be examined again during the regular school inspection.”

MIDWIFERY

General Midwifery Provision:

At the end of the year two private midwives and nine municipal midwives were attending patients in their homes.

With the continued development of Cantley Housing Estate it was found necessary to provide midwifery and home nursing services on the estate which is somewhat isolated from the rest of the town and difficult of access for the existing staff.

Accordingly a combined appointment of District Nurse/Midwife was made. Miss E. Gutteridge was appointed to the post and was provided with housing accommodation in a Corporation owned house near the centre of the new estate. This appointment

has enabled residents on the estate to obtain the services of a midwife or home nurse quickly and conveniently. At some future date when the population justifies it. Miss Gutteridge will become a whole-time home nurse and a whole-time midwife will be appointed to deal with the maternity cases on the estate. It is proposed to provide separate housing accommodation on the estate for the midwife when appointed.

In addition, 20 midwives were employed by the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee at the two maternity homes in the town, and three midwives in one private nursing home.

Institution beds for maternity cases provided at the end of the year by the Regional Hospital Board in the Council's former premises consisted of 14 beds in Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home and 63 beds in Hamilton Annexe at Springwell House Hospital. In addition, private beds were provided in one maternity home.

The following cases were attended during the year:—

Deliveries attended by Midwives	No. of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year.					
	Domiciliary cases				Total	Cases in Institu- tions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
Midwives employed by the Authority	—	286	59	213	558	—
Midwives employed by voluntary organisations						
(i) Under arrange- ments with Local Health Authority in pursuance of Sec. 23 of National Health Service Act 1946	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (includ- ing hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Ser- vice Act	—	—	—	—	—	1152
Midwives in Private practice (including midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ...	—	—	—	—	—	198
Totals ...	—	286	59	213	558	1350

During the year, medical aid was summoned by midwives on 159 occasions. Of these requests for help, 151 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice and 8 by midwives in hospital or private practice.

Municipal Midwives:

There are nine municipal midwives, all qualified to administer gas and air analgesia and they administered it to 413 cases which represents 74 per cent. of their patients. They also administered pethidene to 194 cases or 34.6 per cent, of their patients.

The following is a record of their work:

Confinements attended as:

Midwives	...	...	...	...	499
Maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	59
					<hr/> 558 <hr/>

Abnormalities or illness found:

At confinements	...	...	...	...	53
At ante-natal or post-natal visits	...				17
In infants	...	...	...	...	23
Number of stillbirths	...	...	...		4
Number of infant deaths	...	...	...		36
Medical aid notes sent	...	...	...		151
Cases receiving gas and air analgesia	...				413
Abortions attended	...	...	...		10

The midwives made 6,850 ante-natal and 762 post-natal visits to patients.

Midwifery Training:

Last year the Doncaster Health Committee and Doncaster Hospital Management Committee started a Part II Midwifery Training Scheme and this continued in operation in 1953. Six of the municipal midwives are approved teachers for purposes of district midwifery training for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

Pupil midwives who have passed Part I of the certificate are required to spend a further three months in a maternity hospital and three months obtaining instruction in practical domiciliary midwifery, before proceeding to take the examination for Part II of the certificate. Hamilton Annexe maternity wing at Western Hospital is a recognised training school for Part II midwifery training and every pupil obtains "district" experience and instruction by being attached to a municipal midwife who is approved as a teacher. Last year all pupil midwives resided at the hospital during their district training but due to the hospital being located at the western extremity of the town difficulty arose in

pupils reaching cases in the Wheatley and Clay Lane areas and to obviate this arrangements were made for two pupils to reside with two district midwives whose homes are in these areas. These arrangements have been most successful and very helpful to the midwives and pupils concerned.

The number of pupils trained each year since the training scheme started in 1952 is:

1952	...	...	13
1953	...	...	5

Ante-natal Care:

Four ante-natal clinics are held each week (at Wood Street, Balby, Wheatley and Intake) and 436 expectant mothers, of whom 371 were new cases, attended during the year. Last year 317 new cases attended.

The relevant figures are as follows:

	Wood St.	Balby	Wheatley	Intake	Total
Sessions held	49	49	48	51	197
New cases attending	196	75	56	47	374
Re-visits	516	380	226	414	1536
Total attendances	710	454	280	461	1915
Average per session	14	9	6	9	10

Post-Natal Clinic:

During the year 46 women attended the clinic as new cases and there were 61 attendances.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

During the year 43 cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred and all but one were treated in the Isolation Hospital. Of these, 31 were Doncaster residents, a decrease of 20 on the 1952 figure.

Maternal Mortality:

For the second successive year I am pleased to report that there has been no maternal death among Doncaster residents. In 1936, less than twenty years ago, 14 Doncaster women died in childbirth. The absence of any maternal deaths during the past two years and the genaral fall in the maternal mortality rate over the past ten years is most gratifying. It is not possible to pick out any single factor which can be held to have accounted for this improvement but among the factors which must have played a part are the improved opportunities for obtaining skilled obstetric care, advances in obstetric treatment, the increased number of pregnant women who now take advantage of ante-natal supervision

either from their own doctor, at hospital ante-natal clinics or at the Local Health Authority clinics, and the availability of powerful drugs with which to prevent or combat infection.

Maternity Outfits:

Maternity outfits are provided free for mothers who have their confinements at home. Outfits were provided in 579 cases.

Conception Control Clinic:

This clinic is restricted to married women who for medical reasons should avoid further pregnancies.

During the year 15 new cases were seen and a total of 64 attendances were made.

Health Visiting:

In my reports for 1951 and 1952 I drew attention to the need for increasing the establishment of health visitors. The field of responsibility of the health visitors is constantly widening and it has already been found necessary to limit their activities in certain well established directions in order to cope with their newer and equally valuable activities.

Unfortunately it is usually the home visiting of babies and toddlers which has to be sacrificed when urgent matters for older members of the community require the attention of the health visitor. This is to be greatly deplored as it is in the home contact with mothers that health visitors are able to do most useful work in health education. With the reduction in routine home visiting now occurring it is possible that we shall see a falling off in the improvement in the health of mothers and children gained by our efforts in the past years. It does not appear to be realised that the health visitor now has responsibilities to all members of the community and not merely to babies, infants and expectant and nursing mothers, as was the case prior to 1948.

It must also be borne in mind that in Doncaster the health visitors undertake the duties of school nurse which occupies approximately half of their time.

The following table shows the number of persons engaged as health visitors and school nurses on the staff since 1949 and the number of visits paid to the various categories referred to above.

Year	Health Visitors	Routine and Special Visits	Visits to babies 0—1 years	Visits to infants over 1 year	Visits to Expectant Mothers
1949	8	20,806	5,524	9,492	892
1950	8½	20,590	5,284	9,338	823
1951	7½	18,868	4,724	8,717	724
1952	9	19,418	4,738	8,277	683
1953	8½	23,073	4,558	7,272	206

From the table it will be seen that the total number of routine and special visits increased markedly in 1953 but routine visits to babies and infants and especially to expectant mothers show a serious reduction.

Details of the home and other visits made during 1953 are as follows:

Routine visits:

Expectant mothers—				
	first visits	...	152	
	total visits	...		206
Infants—				
	first visits	...	1,311	
	total visits	...		4,558
Children (aged 1 year but under 2 years)				2,069
Children (aged 2 years but under 5 years)				5,203

Special visits:

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	49
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	36
Measles	...	...	...	...	339
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	377
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	8
Mumps	...	...	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	28
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	809
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	1,877
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	1,300
Maternity Bookings	...	...	...	...	152
Nursery Enquiries	...	...	...	...	16
Visits to Maternity Homes	...	...	...	...	153
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	47
					<hr/>
					23,073
					<hr/>

In addition, the Health Visitors paid 1,913 home visits in their capacity as School Nurses and also made the following half-day

sessional attendances at the welfare centres and school clinics, etc.;

	Sessions
Infant Welfare	443
Minor Ailment Clinics	7
Ante-Natal Clinics	151
Refraction Clinics	7
Aural Clinics	1
Women's Clinic	3
Tuberculosis Dispensary (relief duty) ...	8
Actinotherapy Clinic	2
Open Air School	105
Passing for School	112
	<hr/>
	839
	<hr/>

I would again urge the Council to consider the situation which is developing with a view to making a substantial increase in the establishment of health visitors so that the additional responsibilities to the public can be met without any loss of services already proved to be of inestimable value to the community.

The position is not made any easier by the national shortage of health visitors which exists. During the year we lost the services of Miss Watt who resigned and although we were able to appoint Mrs. Haigh to the vacancy we still had two vacancies on the establishment throughout the year.

In an endeavour to attract nurses to health visiting the Council modified its assisted training scheme, making the financial payment during training more attractive but even this failed to bring in any applicants.

There has been a tendency of late to encourage closer co-operation between the family doctor and the health visitor. Such collaboration can undoubtedly be beneficial in certain cases and the department has collaborated with general practitioners on a number of occasions in the interests of patients. It is hoped that co-operation between the medical practitioners and the health visitors will develop spontaneously as the type of help which the health visitors can render to general practitioners becomes more clearly defined.

Home Nursing:

This service has continued to expand and the total number of visits made by the Home Nurses increased by 964 above the 1952 figure. To deal with the additional demands being made on this service use was made of temporary part-time nurses.

The following is a record of the work done by the Home Nurses during the year 1953.

No. of cases on Register at 1st January	171
No. of cases on Register at 31st December	185
No. of cases dying during the period ...	177
No. of cases nursed during the period:	
(a) Medical	720
(b) Surgical	185
(c) Maternity	20
(d) Tuberculosis	29
(e) Infectious Diseases	2
	956
No. of medical visits	16,895
No. of surgical visits	3,703
No. of maternity visits	195
No. of other visits	1,675
	22,468

Total number of visits to children who were under 5 years of age at time of first visit included in the above figures 460

The following table shows how the demand for the Home Nursing Service has increased each year since 1948 when it was transferred to the local authority, and how the staff has been increased to meet the demand:

	Nurses on Staff Whole-time Equivalent	No. of visits paid during the year
1949	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,061
1950	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,309
1951	7	18,480
1953	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	21,504
1952	8	22,468

DOMESTIC HELP

The demand for this service has again shown an increase compared with the previous year. The number of cases attended each year since the service was introduced in 1947 is:

1947	47
1948	109
1949	226
1950	337
1951	329
1952	304
1953	327

Number of Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1953:

Part-time 51

Type of cases attended during 1953:

Maternity 52

Tuberculosis 8

General Medical 96

General Surgical 32

Aged 139

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination:

Now that vaccination is voluntary it is necessary actively to persuade the majority of parents to have their infants vaccinated. The medical and nursing members of the staff take every opportunity of stressing to parents the importance of vaccination. Vaccination is performed without cost by family medical practitioners or at the welfare clinics and parents are given a free choice as to which they choose.

It is very gratifying to find a considerable increase in the number of vaccinations performed during 1953 when 785 persons were treated compared with 579 in 1952. The following table shows the number vaccinated by age groups and by whom performed:

	Under 1	1	2—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
By Health Department medical officers	171	2	5	6	36	220
By private medical practitioners	174	19	38	49	285	565

It is interesting to note that the numbers of infants under one year vaccinated by private medical practitioners and by the Health Department medical officers were approximately equal. As is to be expected, the majority of persons over 15 are dealt with by private medical practitioners. Although the total number of persons vaccinated in 1953 shows a considerable increase over that for 1952 I must draw attention to the fact that a total of only 375 infants under one year were vaccinated during 1953. This is 36% of the total number of infants born during the year and cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

In these days of rapid and frequent travel between countries it is very easy for smallpox to be introduced into this country despite all the precautions taken at the ports and airports. The risk of an outbreak at any time is not negligible and it behoves every parent who has the interest of its child at heart to give it protection against this dangerous and disfiguring disease by means of vaccination.

If performed early in infancy (before the child is six months old) there is little upset to the child. If this simple procedure is not carried out in early life and has to be done later, say, during an epidemic, the chances of the person suffering considerable discomfort are increased.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough:

The existing arrangements for immunisation against diphtheria which have worked very satisfactorily over the past three years have been continued. Parents of babies are advised to have their child protected during its first year of life either by their family doctor, at a welfare clinic or at the special immunisation session held weekly at Wood Street Clinic. In all cases the treatment is free.

After many years of research reliable materials are now available for protecting infants against whooping cough. Certain of these had been tried out on a small scale with the consent of parents at our welfare clinics for the past two or three years. During 1953 it was considered desirable officially to extend the Council's scheme under Section 2 of the National Health Service Act 1946 to cover protection against whooping cough and Ministry of Health approval to this was obtained.

Protection against whooping cough requires three injections at monthly intervals. There is no upset nor discomfort caused to the child. It is most fortunate that the material used for protection against whooping cough can be combined with that used to immunise against diphtheria so that protection against both these diseases can be given with a single course of injections.

For success the combined prophylactic, or that for whooping cough alone needs to be given much earlier in life than has been the practice for diphtheria immunisation and we now treat babies from four months of age.

The general medical practitioners are co-operating in the use of the combined protective preparation and I anticipate that in a very short time the combined protection will be used for every infant whose parents wish it to be immunised.

In April we held another immunisation drive. Posters were displayed in public buildings, doctors' waiting rooms, factories, on the buses, etc. The Press kindly gave special publicity and the cinemas very kindly showed trailer films over a period of three weeks. The department's thanks are due to all those who co-operated in publicising this invaluable preventive service.

Despite these special efforts, however, the total number of children immunised was only 1,009, a decrease of 280 compared with 1952, when 1,289 were protected. Of the 1,009 children immunised 775 were under 5 years of age.

Number of children at 31st December 1953 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1st January 1939:

Age at 31.12.53. i.e. born in year	Under 1 1953	1—4 1952-1949	5—9 1948-1944	10—14 1943-1939	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1949-1953.	121	2708	4472	463	7764
B. 1948 or earlier.	—	—	1777	4156	5933
C. Estimated mid-year child population.	1240	5010	12,050		18300
Immunity Index					
100 A/C	9·7%	54·0%	90·1%		74·8%

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The work done by this service has increased by comparison with the 1952 figures. The following table shows the journeys with the 1952 figures. In 1953 the number of journeys made was 11,485, the number of patients carried was 16,453 and the mileage was 109,465. All these figures show an increase over those for 1952. The following table shows the journeys and mileage covered monthly during the past seven years:

Year	Monthly Average		Patients Carried	
	Journeys	Mileage	Ambulances	Cars
1947	295	2,809	No records	available
1948	673	7,340	No records	available
1949	1,220	13,832	7,850	7,396
1950	1,146	11,519	11,135	5,520
1951	1,046	9,205	9,217	4,079
1952	914	8,690	9,287	4,422
1953	957	9,122	10,894	5,559

The origin of requests for the Ambulance Service is shown in the following table:—

Origin	Journeys	Mileage
Local Hospitals	5,527	44,295
Other Hospitals	505	23,276
Medical Practitioners	1,968	15,569
Corporation Departments	204	2,822
Emergency Calls	913	4,952
Nursing Homes	40	442
Other Ambulance Services	442	7,387
	9,599	98,743
Non-medical	1,886	10,722
Total	11,485	109,465

During the year the establishment for the Ambulance Section was changed to allow the appointment of two additional shift leaders in addition to the foreman shift leader. The service operates on a three-shift rota and these new appointments enable a shift leader to be always on duty.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Ambulance Officer, a foreman-shift leader, 2 shift leaders, 12 male drivers, 3 female drivers, 5 female attendants, 1 part-time ambulance attendant who also acts as cleansing assistant in connection with disinfestation, and one clerk. The new shift leaders commenced duty on the 1st April 1953.

The vehicles at the end of the year comprised 8 ambulances (1 manufactured in 1938, 3 in 1948, 1 in 1950, 1 in 1951 and 2 in 1952), and three sitting-case cars (1 manufactured in 1948, 1 in 1951 and 1 in 1952).

The arrangements whereby patients requiring to undertake a journey of more than 50 miles travel by rail, whether as a stretcher or sitting case, have continued during the year. A total of 18 patients were carried by rail during the year.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

The Civic Welfare Department performs the Local Authority's duties under Part III of the National Assistance Act and has made provision for home teaching, workshop employment, hostel accommodation and the general social welfare of the blind. The following tables are based on information kindly supplied by the Town Clerk.

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0—5 	—	1	1
5—15 	2	1	3
15—20 	2	—	2
20—40 	5	6	11
40—50 	5	6	11
50—65 	19	18	37
65—70 	7	10	17
70 and over 	30	38	68
Totals 	70	80	150

Follow-up of registered blind and partially sighted persons:—

	Cause of Disability			Others
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ...	11	3	—	5
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical).	10	—	1	4
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	6	—	1	4

The number of cases of blindness during the year was 23 and the number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 150.

Register of Partially Sighted Persons:

At the end of the year there were 16 persons on the register. Of these cases 11 were registered during the year.

Age and Sex Distribution		
	Male	Female
21—49	—	1
50—64	1	—
65 plus	3	11
	4	12

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

The following table shows the incidence etc. of ophthalmia neonatorum among babies born during the year:—

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	5
(ii) Number of cases in which:	
(a) Vision lost	—
(b) Vision impaired	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	—

Of the 5 cases notified, 3 were born at home and 2 in maternity homes or hospitals. All cases of ophthalmia neonatorum responded well to treatment.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 47

No cases were dealt with in accordance with Section 47 of the Act during 1953.

THE NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1947

No nurseries or child minders are known to be liable for registration under this Act.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Every month five hundred copies of "Better Health" and numbers of leaflets on health subjects are distributed, and three sites used for displaying posters which, like "Better Health" and the leaflets, are prepared for local authorities by the Central Council for Health Education. In addition three large E.M.B. display panels are available in the town on which posters dealing with seasonal health matters are displayed. Newspaper publicity was again used to assist the diphtheria immunisation campaign, and the staff of the Health Department accepted invitations to address organised groups of people on health subjects. The main opportunities for health education, however, occur during interviews with people attending the clinics, during the visits of Health Visitors to the homes of the people, and when the Sanitary Inspectors are carrying out their duties.

MENTAL HEALTH

Administration:

(a) The Health Committee, which has appointed a Mental Health Sub-Committee, is responsible for the service.

(b) The staff employed in the Mental Health Service is as follows:—

Medical Officers:	Medical Officer of Health. Deputy Medical Officer of Health. 1 Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
Psychiatric Social Workers:	Nil.
Duly Authorised Officers:	1
Mental Welfare Officer:	1
Occupational Centre Supervisor:	1 (R.M.P.A., R.N.M.D.)
Assistant Supervisors:	3 (unqualified)

One assistant was given leave of absence during the year to take a course of training organised by the National Association for Mental Health. During his absence a temporary female assistant was appointed to the vacant post.

(c) The Duly Authorised Officer and Mental Welfare Officer attend Psychiatric outpatients clinics at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary. They visit patients at home where necessary and supervise patients on trial from mental hospital or on licence from institutions for mental defectives.

(d) No duties have been delegated to voluntary organisations in the town.

(e) Arrangements are made as and when necessary to enable the staff to attend refresher courses or longer training courses.

Account of work undertaken in the community:

- (a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946;
Measures taken for Prevention of Mental Illness,
Care and After-care of the Mentally Ill and Defective.

The main work of prevention and early treatment is provided by the medical staff of the psychiatric clinics which function at the local general hospital. Facilities are available for both in-patient and out-patient treatment in suitable cases without having recourse to the provisions of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. Officers of the Mental Health Service maintain contact with certain ex-patients of mental hospitals.

- (b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930,
by Duly Authorised Officers and Mental Health Staff.

The following table shows the number of patients dealt with under the enactments relating to mental health during the year 1953:—

	Males	Females	Total	Certified Section 16 L.A. 1890	Voluntary Section 1 M.t. Act	Temporary Section 5 M.t. Act
Lunacy Act:						
3 day orders						
Section 20	12	8	20	12	—	—
14 day orders						
Section 21	1	2	3	3	—	—
Urgency Orders						
Section 11	1	—	1	1	—	—
S. Reception Orders						
Section 16	13	7	21	21	—	—
Mental Treatment Acts:						
Voluntary cases						
Section 1	11	6	17	—	17	—
Temporary cases						
Section 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	38	24	62	37	17	—
Cases notified which proved to be abortive ...	13	17	30			
Total cases notified and investigated	51	41	92			

Cases of senile dementia are presenting special difficulties. There is a shortage of accommodation at all types of hospital for cases of this type. Generally the admission of patients to mental hospitals has proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily but there have been delays at times in the admission of certified cases, due to the insufficiency of beds for cases of mental illness.

- (c) Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.
- (i) Arrangements for ascertaining and supervising mental defectives.

The following table shows the number of defectives ascertained during the year ended 31st December, 1953, together with the number of defectives under statutory and voluntary supervision as at 31st December, 1953:—

	Male	Female	Total
Cases reported by Local Education Authority (section 57 Education Act 1944):			
(i) under section 57 (3)	—	—	—
(ii) under section 57 (5)	4	1	5
By other sources	1	1	2
Total number of cases notified during the year	5	2	7
Number of cases awaiting removal to institutions for mental defectives at 31st December, 1953	3	1	4
Statutory Supervision	69	67	136
Voluntary Supervision	12	14	26

Contact is regularly maintained with all supervision cases and assistance provided as appropriate. Cases in need are referred to the National Assistance Board.

(ii) Guardianship.

There were no cases subject to Guardianship Orders during the year.

(iii) Arrangements for carrying out statutory duty to provide occupation and training for defectives in the area (occupation centres, industrial centres for adults, home teaching of individuals and groups).

Defectives of all ages are catered for at the Occupation Centre. There were 60 children in attendance at the end of the year as follows:—

	Pupils under 16 years		Pupils over 16 years	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Doncaster C.B.	9	8	10	11
West Riding County Council	12	4	3	3

The senior boys and girls—over 16 years of age—receive training in many handicrafts, e.g., seagrass weaving, canework, brush making, rug making, weaving, knitting, etc. The gardens attached to the centre are being cultivated by the senior boys and girls.

The pupils are conveyed to and from the centre by omnibus, a mid-day meal is prepared on the premises and free milk is issued under arrangements similar to the milk in schools scheme.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED) PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Doncaster	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs & Great Towns inc. London
Typhoid fever	0·01	0·00	0·00
Paratyphoid fever	0·00	0·01	0·01
Meningococcal infection ...	0·13	0·03	0·04
Scarlet fever	1·52	1·39	1·50
Whooping Cough	5·97	3·58	3·72
Diphtheria	0·00	0·01	0·01
Erysipelas	0·12	0·14	0·14
Smallpox	0·00	0·00	0·00
Measles	9·79	12·36	11·27
Pneumonia	0·91	0·84	0·92
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	0·11	0·07	0·06
Non-paralytic	0·04	0·04	0·03
Food poisoning	0·50	0·24	0·25
Puerperal pyrexia	31·57*	18·23*	24·33*

* Per 1,000 total (live and still) births

1.—Scarlet Fever

The cases notified numbered 127 as compared with 177 in 1952. Ninety-nine of these cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital where the diagnosis was changed in 2 cases, giving a corrected figure of 125.

The disease has remained mild in type. No serious complications have been reported. There were no deaths from the disease.

2—Diphtheria

For the third successive year I am pleased to report no case of diphtheria occurred in the town.

3—Meningococcal Infection

Eleven cases were notified during the year, more than double the figure for last year when 5 cases were reported. All cases were

admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Six of these normally resided outside the borough.

Thanks to modern methods of treatment all cases recovered. Only a few years ago this disease had a very high mortality rate (25%) but by means of antibiotics and sulphonamide drugs it has now become a disease of relatively little danger.

4—Poliomyelitis

Eighteen cases were notified during the year, twelve paralytic, five non-paralytic and one polio-encephalitis. All but one of these cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where the diagnosis was changed in six cases leaving a corrected total of 12 cases; 9 paralytic, 2 non-paralytic and 1 of polio-encephalitis. There were no deaths from this disease.

5—Typhoid Fever

One case of typhoid fever occurred in the town, a middle aged lady. Investigation of the case showed the infection was acquired whilst the person was in Italy.

As she had been on the continent on holiday with an organised party all other members of the party were traced with the help of the organisers of the tour and the Medical Officers of Health in their home towns were informed of the case. The patient recovered after treatment in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

6—Erysipelas

Eleven cases of erysipelas were notified, one case being admitted to hospital where the diagnosis was changed, leaving a corrected figure of ten cases. All cases were normally resident in the borough.

7—Puerperal Pyrexia

Fourty-four cases were notified during the year, one of which was not confirmed, giving a corrected figure of 43 cases. Of these, fourteen were normally resident outside the borough. There were no deaths from the disease. There has been a marked reduction in the number of cases (44) reported in 1953 as compared with 1952 when 77 cases were notified.

8—Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Five cases were notified which compared favourably with the 1952 figure of 8. Of the five cases, four were normally resident in the borough. All cases recovered and none suffered any impairment of vision.

9—Measles

During the year 808 cases of measles were notified. The quarterly incidence is shown in the table below where corresponding figures for earlier years are tabulated for comparison:

Quarter	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
1st	346	329	652	2	881
2nd	277	402	371	16	96
3rd	52	152	17	36	16
4th	133	30	8	545	4
Total	808	913	1048	599	997

10—Whooping Cough

Four hundred and ninety-three cases of whooping cough were notified during the year compared with 201 cases in 1952. The majority of the cases (383) occurred in the first half of the year.

The Health Visitors visit the homes of all notified cases to advise where necessary on the nursing of the patient and on steps to be taken to prevent the spread of the infection to other children.

Immunisation against whooping cough has continued at the welfare centres and the Ministry of Health agreed to the extension of the Council's scheme under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act 1946 to include protection against whooping cough by means of prophylactic material approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

11—Pneumonia

Seventy-six cases of acute primary or influenzal pneumonia were notified in 1953, as compared with 49 cases in 1952. Twelve of the cases notified were non-borough residents.

12—Dysentery.

Twenty cases of dysentery were reported during the year. Ten were cases of Flexner Dysentery among children in the care of the Children's Department of the Corporation in the nursery at Western Hospital. The source of infection was a child who was probably already infected when admitted to the nursery, but who did not show signs of the trouble until after admission.

The other ten cases suffered from Sonne Dysentery and were scattered throughout the town and were apparently unrelated.

All cases recovered.

13—Food Poisoning.

A total of 62 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, 20 of which were resident outside the borough, leaving 42 cases among borough residents. Forty-two cases were notified during July and August (both resident and non-resident) when the disease was prevalent in many parts of the country including Doncaster and the surrounding area.

There was one death from the disease. Details of the outbreak and the measures taken to control it were given to the Health Committee in a special report dated 4th September 1953, a copy of which follows:

“A case of food poisoning was notified on the 5th June from a hospital in town. On the 22nd and 25th two further cases were notified from the same hospital. These three patients had all been admitted to hospital from addresses outside the borough and were already infected on admission to hospital. They were all removed to the Isolation Hospital. On the 1st July a resident in the town was notified as suffering from the disease, having been admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Immediate investigations of this latter case were made to try and find the source of infection but none was found. Unfortunately this patient died on the 8th July.

A number of cases were next reported from the hospital where the initial cases occurred and investigations were made at the hospital with a view to limiting the spread of the disease. It became apparent that the disease was being introduced into the hospital by patients admitted suffering from ill-defined diseases, a number of cases of this type coming from villages in the area surrounding Doncaster. Immediately a case residing outside the borough was notified the Medical Officer of Health of his home area was informed by telephone. In view of the apparent virulent nature of this infection all medical practitioners in the town were notified of the death of this case and of the presence of other cases in the area and the fullest co-operation of the Health Department was offered. On the 10th July I called a meeting of Medical Officers of Health of neighbouring areas from which cases had been admitted to the hospital and the Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital also attended.

By the 16th July, on reviewing the situation, it was evident that no single article of food could be incriminated and that the infection was probably far more widespread among the population than the investigations suggested. It was obvious that a great danger existed to the public if a person suffering from the disease and engaged in the handling and preparation of food should contaminate the latter and I therefore sent out a personal letter together with suitable leaflets to the owners or managers of all food premises in the town, advising on precautions to be taken to minimise the danger to the public. Although a number of cases were notified over the next few weeks these were all isolated infections and no mass outbreak through any article of food occurred.

During the course of these investigations two carriers were discovered which were not related to the type of infection current in Doncaster but were due to the same organism which had caused the recent serious Lancashire outbreak. Towards the end of the

period four cases were notified and confirmed which were definitely connected with the outbreak at Wakefield.

The total number of cases notified was 42, 26 of which were confirmed and 16 not confirmed. There was one death. Throughout the investigations the co-operation received from the medical practitioners, hospital staffs, colleagues in adjacent areas, laboratory staff, shopkeepers, cafes, etc., the general public and the Press was of the highest order. In particular I would thank the Postmaster who very kindly made special arrangements for the large quantity of special letters to food premises (over 1,000 in number) to be dealt with as an emergency measure."

14—Tuberculosis

During the year 117 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (71 males and 46 females) and 5 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (2 males and 3 females) came to the notice of this department.

During the year 62 cases (50 pulmonary and 12 non-pulmonary) were removed from the register, 46 on account of recovery and other reasons and 16 on account of death (14 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary). These figures show an increase of 21 cases of pulmonary and a decrease of 13 cases of non-pumonary infection compared with 1952.

The following table shows the age distribution of new cases and deaths during 1953:

Age Periods	New cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1—2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—20	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
20—25	3	13	—	—	1	—	—	—
25—35	12	9	—	1	1	2	—	—
35—45	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	15	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—65	8	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
65—75	2	2	—	—	5	—	—	—
75 and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	57	33	2	2	10	4	2	—

At the end of the year the number and distribution of the cases on the register was as follows:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	...	...	...	...	...	399
Females	...	...	...	...	...	321
Total						720

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	...	...	...	...	...	74
Females	...	...	...	...	...	106
Total						180

There were 15 deaths from tuberculosis during the year, 11 from pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 non-pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a tuberculosis death rate of 0.18 per 1,000 population.

With a view to tracing undiagnosed cases of tuberculosis tuberculin jelly-testing of children in the infant departments of schools was introduced. This is a simple harmless test which merely requires the application of a little patch of jelly material on the child's back. After a short interval the skin area is examined in order to determine whether the child has been exposed to a source of infection. If so, home contacts are advised to undergo examination at the Chest Centre to see if they are suffering from the disease and are unaware of it. In view of the large number of contacts involved these were given X-ray examinations at a specially arranged visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the town in December.

During 1953 564 children were jelly tested and 19 positive reactors were found and investigated together with their family contacts.

Care and After-Care.

The closest co-operation exists between the Consultant Chest Physician and his staff and the Medical Officer of Health and his staff regarding all aspects of tuberculosis. Every new case of tuberculosis coming to the notice of either the Chest Physician or the Medical Officer of Health is visited at home by the Health Visitor who submits a report on the home conditions to the Medical Officer of Health, a copy of which is sent to the Chest Physician. In addition, all cases on the register are visited every six months or at such other suitable intervals as may be desirable in the individual case, and a report on any special circumstances is made to the Medical Officer of Health, a copy of which is again sent to the Chest Physician. A Mass Radiography Unit is based in Doncaster and every assistance is given to the staff of the Unit when arranging public sessions in the town. The Local Health Authority provides extra nourishment and nursing aids such as bedding, etc., to suitable cases and has introduced a special income

scale which treats tuberculosis cases more generously than other cases. B.C.G. vaccination is carried out by the Consultant Chest Physician, the Health Visitors of the Local Health Authority co-operating in the preliminary investigation of suitable cases by undertaking home visits to read skin tests, etc. The Local Health Authority has also assisted the Chest Centre by providing a trained nurse for special sessions or in emergencies. The Health Visitors visit the Chest Centre and discuss special cases with the medical staff of the Centre.

There is also a voluntary Tuberculosis After Care Committee of which the Medical Officer of Health is a member and to the funds of which the Corporation makes a grant of £80 per annum. This Committee serves Doncaster and the surrounding areas and gives assistance to needy cases with special problems which do not come within the scope of the Local Authority or State services.

This Committee is most useful and works in close collaboration with the Health Department.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination of selected child contacts exposed to special risk of infection was introduced during the year. A total of 13 children were vaccinated by the staff of the Chest Centre, the majority being newly-born infants.

Milk Supplies Infected with Tubercle Bacilli.

The attention given to the raw milk supplies in the past three years is now bearing fruit. Only five positive samples were obtained during the year and these were obtained from 3 different supplies. In each case a repeat sample was involved, one case overlapping with a sample taken in December, 1952, so that only two infected cows were actually detected during 1953.

As a result of the constant attention to the frequent sampling of raw milk supplies coming into the borough, many producers have ceased to retail raw milk in the town and others now send their milk to the large dairies for heat treatment, a policy with which I am in full agreement as such processing renders the milk safe for human consumption.

The following table shows the results over the past seven years:

Year	No. of samples taken.	No. reported positive for Tuberculosis.
1947	32	—
1948	31	1
1949	33	—
1950	70	4
1951	143	6
1952	239	20
1953	187	5

In my report for 1952 I mentioned that the Council had supported the Doncaster Rural District Council in requesting the Ministry of Food to consider making Doncaster and the surrounding

district a Designated Area under the Food and¹ Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, in order to ensure that only Pasteurised, Sterilised, Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milks would be sold in the Borough and the surrounding areas, but by the end of the year the Ministry had not been able to deal with the matter.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

During the year the Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board was operating in Doncaster. The Unit held public sessions at Oxford Place and visited factories, etc. in the town.

As regards the public sessions, the total number of persons availing themselves of the free facilities was only 8,786 compared with 12,143 last year. This is rather disappointing and it would appear that the public does not appreciate the great value the Mass Radiography Unit Surveys can be in detecting pulmonary tuberculosis and other chest conditions in the early stages often before a patient realises he is suffering from the disease.

With the co-operation of the Education Department and teaching staffs of the schools, special sessions were arranged for the examination of school children over 14 years of age and teachers in organised parties. Parental consent was obtained before examination of scholars and 1,644 children and 356 teachers were examined. Special sessions were also arranged for the employees of the Corporation and 957 persons took advantage of these arrangements.

The following tables, based on information kindly supplied by Dr. V. E. Sherburn, Director of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, give details of the findings and action taken as a result of the survey (including the school children, teachers and Corporation employees mentioned above).

	Males	Females	Total
Total radiographed	3,809	4,977	8,786
Passed on miniature films	3,631	4,817	8,448
Failed to return for repeat do.	—	2	2
Recalled for full size film	152	150	302
Failed to attend for full-size film ...	7	2	9
Passed on large film	44	77	121
Recalled for medical interview after large film	101	71	172
Recalled for medical interview without large film	26	8	34
Failed to attend for medical interview	2	2	4
Referred to Chest Clinic	78	43	121
Referred to own doctor	44	28	72
“No action” cases after interview ...	3	6	9

Clinical Findings:—

	No.	No of cases per 1,000 examinees this Survey	No. of cases per 1,000 examinees during 1953
Cases of:—			
Abnormalities of bony thorax and lungs...	7		
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema	27		
Pneumonia (non-tuberculous)	13		
Consolidation of unknown cause	—		
Bronchiectasis	9	1·02	1·07
Pulmonary fibrosis (non-tuberculous) ...	5		
Pneumonconiosis	25	2·84	2·47
Basal Fibrosis	1		
Pleural thickening	3		
Intrathoracic new growth	1	·12	·90
Cardio vascular lesions—congenital ...	—	1·48	3·45
Cardio vascular lesions—acquired	13		
Miscellaneous (abnormalities of diaphragm, dextrocardia, etc.)	10		
Tuberculosis:—			
inactive primary lesions— requiring no action	2		
„ active, post-primary—requiring sanatorium or equivalent treatment ...	11	1·25	1·73
„ inactive, post primary—requiring no action	26	7·1	5·59
„ inactive, post primary—previously discovered	2		
„ inactive, post primary—requiring single re-check only	6		
„ inactive, post primary—requiring clinic observation	29		

VENEREAL DISEASE

The following figures show the number of new cases among Doncaster residents dealt with for the first time in 1953 and also the total number of attendances of Doncaster residents at Treatment Centres:

New cases	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	Other Centres
Syphilis	21	—
Gonorrhoea	45	1
Non-venereal	133	5
Totals	199	6

The number of new cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea reported was 21 and 46 respectively. In 1952 the corresponding figures were 15 and 56. During the year 371 new patients attended the ante-natal clinics and 134 of these were examined for evidence of syphilitic infection but none were found positive.

A social worker is employed in this area jointly by the West Riding County Council and the Borough, and her services are available at local clinics to trace contacts and defaulters.

Contacts:

Reported and visited	...	...	...	12
Found to be infected	...	...	...	3
(a) Under treatment	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Brought under treatment	...	...	...	3
Found not to be infected	...	...	...	9
Refused to attend special treatment centre				Nil
Refused examination	...	...	...	Nil
Revisits	...	...	...	4

Defaulters:

Visited by Social Worker	...	...	...	68
Returned to Treatment Centre	...	...	...	46
Failed to return	...	...	...	11
Removed or transferred	..	...	...	11
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	12
Revisits	...	...	...	18

CANCER

There were 156 deaths from cancer in 1953 compared with 137 deaths in 1952. The sites of the disease were:

	Male	Female	Total
Stomach	17	8	25
Rectum	4	5	9
Lungs	14	1	15
Breast	—	15	15
Colon	4	15	19
Prostate	5	—	5
Liver	1	1	2
Gall bladder	1	—	1
Uterus	—	15	15
Pancreas	4	3	7
Bladder	7	1	8
Ovary	—	4	4
Face	1	1	2
Brain, Cerebrum	1	—	1
Abdomen	—	1	1
Larynx	1	1	2
Groin	1	—	1
Spine	1	—	1

Femur	...	...	...	1	—	1
Oesophagus	...	...	...	1	2	3
Tonsil	...	...	...	1	—	1
Mouth and ¹ neck (palate)				2	1	3
Thyroid	...	...	...	—	2	2
Bronchus	...	...	...	8	1	9
Generalised	...	...	...	3	—	3
Unspecified	...	...	...	1	—	1
				<hr/> 79	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 156

The age distribution of the cases was:

			Male	Female	Total
0—11 months	...	...	—	—	—
1— 4 years	...	...	—	—	—
5—14 years	...	...	—	—	—
15—24 years	...	...	1	—	1
25—44 years	...	...	10	3	13
45—64 years	...	...	31	35	66
65—74 years	...	...	21	19	40
75 plus	...	...	16	20	36
			<hr/> 79	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 156

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

During the year the water supply of the town has been satisfactory as regards quality and quantity. As will be seen from the information from the Water Engineer which follows, developments and extensions to the water supply system have continued during the year.

Frequent samples of water from domestic taps, etc., in all areas in the town are taken by the Health Department and submitted for bacteriological examination. Periodically samples are taken from the boreholes and service reservoirs and submitted to both bacteriological and chemical examination. The following tables give details of the results of samples taken by the Health Department and submitted to the laboratory for examination.

For Bacteriological Examination:

Source	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
House Taps ...	174	17

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer, Mr. M. Cawley, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E., M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.W.E.:

“The 18in. diameter pumping main from Nutwell to Armthorpe Water Tower was put into service in January, 1953.

The chlorination and dechlorination equipment at Butterbusk was put into operation on 6th March, 1953.

The 21in. diameter pumping main from Rossington Bridge Pumping Station to Waterdale was completed in June, 1953.

The extensions of the mains system have taken place to meet the development of Stages 2 and 3 of the Cantley and Bessacarr Development and schemes are in progress for the future stages of these estates.

The water supply of the town has been satisfactory as regards quality and generally adequate as regards quantity.

The sources of supply, unchanged since the last Annual Report, and the quantities abstracted, are shown in the following table:

Source of Supply	Average daily quantity
Gravitational:	
Thrybergh	326,867
Langsett	1,031,526
Boreholes:	
Nutwell	897,485
Thornham	1,469,994
Rossington Bridge	1,326,506
Doncaster and Tickhill Water Board (bulk supply)	279,969
	5,332,347

A total of 242 bacteriological samples have been taken, the results of which are as follows:

Source	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
House Taps ...	139	16
Reservoirs ...	22	5
Boreholes ...	60	—
	221	21

Samples have also been submitted for chemical analysis and the results are as follows:

Source		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Boreholes	...	6	—
Reservoirs	...	7	—
		—	—
		13	—
		—	—

Bacteriological and chemical analyses have also been taken of water in the Armthorpe, Cantley and Scawthorpe Water Towers, all of which were satisfactory.

No reports of plumbo-solvency have been received.

Approximately 36,000 premises and a population of 121,280 are supplied from public water mains.

The 16 unsatisfactory samples from house taps were mainly confined to one area of the town and by flushing the mains satisfactory samples were subsequently obtained. The 5 unsatisfactory samples from reservoirs have been confined to the Thrybergh supply and the chlorinating at Warmsworth and Butterbusk has proved entirely satisfactory in making this supply fit for consumption.

Main Drainage.

Schemes for dealing with the sewage and surface water of Cantley Housing Development have made good progress, Stages 1 and 2 have been completed, Stage 3 is 75% complete, and Stage 4 is 20% complete.

The main outfall for surface water from the Cantley Estate to the river is complete except for 2 small bridges over the open dyke to the River Torne. The soil and surface water outfalls for the development of Hills Lane area and a new school were completed during the year. The soil and surface water drainage scheme for the Weston Road Housing Scheme were completed during the year."

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection of Refuse

The collection of refuse is carried out by a section of the Health Department. Fourteen motor refuse vehicles are employed.

The following data are given relating to the activities of the Refuse Collection section during the year:

Emptying of dustbins, etc.:				
Number of houses with pail or chemical closets ...				54
Number emptied including temporary pail closets at race meetings, fairgrounds and the new power station building site				10,686
No. of dry ashpits emptied				20
Emptying of dustbins, etc.:				
Frequency of collection				Weekly
Total number of new bins delivered to houses ...				2,708
Average number of bins emptied weekly ...				30,000
Loads of refuse, etc., removed:				
Nightsoil				270
House and trade refuse				14,085
Salvage				812
Total loads removed ...				15,167

These loads were disposed of as follows:

Destructor (January to March, 1953)	1,627
Armthorpe Road Controlled Tip	5,856
Eden Grove Tip (January to May, 1953) ...	3,068
Cockings Clay Pit, Balby	4,586
Sandy Lane Sewage Works	30

The weights of refuse dealt with at the Destructor and controlled tips and Sandy Lane Sewage Works were as follows:—

	House Refuse	Nightsoil	Trade and Other Refuse	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Destructor (now called the Holmes Depot)	1,041	59	841	1,941
Armthorpe Road Tip	8,467	64	2,614	11,145
Eden Grove Tip ...	5,719	33	973	6,725
Cocking's Quarry, Balby	6,379	2	1,259	7,640
Sandy Lane Sewage Works	—	6	—	6
	21,606	164	5,687	27,457

Refuse is collected from private residences and commercial and industrial premises, etc., a charge being made for the collection of trade refuse.

Disposal of Refuse.

The disposal of refuse is supervised for the Health Committee by the Borough Surveyor. Close co-operation is maintained between the two departments at all levels.

At the end of March 1953 the Destructor was closed and the whole of the refuse is consequently dealt with at two controlled tips. One tip is situated at Armthorpe Road and has been in use for many years. The other tip, newly opened, is situated in the clay pit originally worked by Messrs. Cockings Ltd. at Balby. These two tips are located at the eastern and western extremities of the town respectively, a convenient arrangement which assists in keeping the cost of refuse collection and disposal to the lowest figure.

Following the opening of the Balby tip, as was anticipated, complaints were received from the residents of houses in the vicinity but by strict control at the tip face and by prompt investigation of any complaints and the taking of immediate action where appropriate, no serious public health nuisance developed.

A temporary controlled tip was established at Eden Grove, Hexthorpe, where filling of low lying ground near the River Don was undertaken in order to facilitate the extension of a sports ground. A total of 6,725 loads of refuse was disposed of on this site.

It is necessary to point out that during the year we were unable to obtain galvanised bins due to the restrictions on the use of zinc. As a result painted bins have had to be issued and I must point out that the effective life of these painted bins will be far less than that of the galvanised type. As a result in a relatively short time most of these painted bins will have to be replaced, an expenditure which could not have been anticipated when the scheme for the free issue of bins was under consideration.

The modernisation of the fleet of refuse collection vehicles has continued and a further Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft tipping vehicle was put into service during the year, replacing a pre-war side-loading vehicle.

Salvage.

The following figures show the total quantities to the nearest ton of materials salvaged and disposed of at the Holmes Depot.

	tons
Waste paper	398
Pressed tins	122
Heavy iron	10
Light iron, bedsteads and dustbins ...	46
Non-ferrous metals	2
Rags	8
Cullet	13

Waste Paper.

From May 1952 until October 1953 the price of waste paper had fallen so much that it became uneconomical to continue its

special collection. Since then the price has risen to warrant the re-introduction of the salvage scheme. A bonus was fixed for the collection and disposal staffs and by the end of the year the amount of waste paper delivered to the paper merchants was steadily rising. This is the third occasion on which the Department has been called upon to commence its waste paper collection since the war and it must be appreciated that it takes quite a time to get the public properly interested in this scheme every time a fresh start is made.

The following table shows the amounts of paper despatched to the paper merchants each month:

1953	tons
January	16
February	7
March	13
April	16
May	—
June	8
July	15
August	20
September	42
October	64
November	100
December	98
	<hr/>
	398
	<hr/>

Kitchen Waste.

The collection of kitchen waste was discontinued on 31st January, 1953, as the cost of collection exceeded the price paid for the material by pig dealers.

Distribution of New Dustbins.

Under the Council’s municipal dustbin scheme, this Department is responsible for the storage and distribution of new dustbins.

The total number of bins issued free during 1953 was 2,708.

Staff.

The staff of this section consists of a Superintendent, two foremen, twelve drivers and 38 loaders. No increase was made during the year despite the increase in the amount of work due to the further development of the new housing estates at Intake and Cantley.

Difficulty in retaining personnel for this type of work was again experienced, 62 new men being started. This high rate of newcomers throws extra work on the permanent staff.

Vehicles.

The Transport Department of the Corporation undertakes the garaging and maintenance of the refuse collection vehicles. The following table gives a complete return for each vehicle for the year 1953.

No.	Type	When Purchased	Total Number of Hours		Remarks
			Worked	In Garage for Repairs	
K. 1	Karrier Bantam ...	1950	2,146½	204	Withdrawn Feb. 1953
S.D. 2	S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper	1952	2,335	87	
S.D. 3	— ditto —	1952	2,367½	62	
S.D. 4	— ditto —	April 1953	1,688½	5½	
K. 4	Karrier Bantam ...	1939	2,236	163½	
K. 7	Karrier C.K.3	1936	2,299	126	
K. 9	Karrier Colt ...	1939	392½	5	
K. 10	Karrier Bantam ...	1939	2,212	41½	
K. 11	Karrier Bantam ...	1941	2,233½	9½	
K. 12	Karrier Bantam ...	1944	2,091	264½	
K. 13	Karrier Bantam ...	1945	2,145½	114	
K. 14	Karrier Bantam ...	1947	2,185	192	
K. 15	Karrier Bantam ...	1948	2,118	285	
K. 16	Karrier Bantam ...	1948	2,091	278½	
K. 17	Karrier Bantam ...	1948	2,123½	99	
K. 18	Fordson Van	1949	2,165½	70½	
			32.830	2,007½	

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The six collecting stations, five in the Borough and one outside, established in 1950 to determine the amount of atmospheric pollution have continued in operation throughout the year. Complete statistics have now been obtained each year since January, 1951.

At these stations is collected the solid matter from the air which falls by gravity or is airborne and is washed out of the air by the rain. Detailed chemical analyses of the material collected are made from each collecting station every month.

Sulphur di-oxide, the powerful corrosive gas which is freely produced during the combustion of the usual fuels, is separately determined by absorbing it with a specially prepared lead oxide film supported on cloth strips wound on porcelain supports. These supports are placed inside louvered wood boxes to protect them from the elements.

Each month the exposed lead peroxide films are collected and sent for analysis and new films are substituted. The results of the analyses are sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for inclusion in the record of data from collecting points throughout the country.

It is gratifying to note that certain N.C.B. colliery chimneys at pits outside the borough, but which undoubtedly contributed their quota to the pollution in the town given a suitable direction of wind, have now ceased to belch out their clouds of dense black smoke. This is due to the installation of modern automatic stoking equipment at the pits concerned, with the complete elimination of hand-firing. Unfortunately, there are still some collieries around Doncaster which have not yet had their boiler plants modernised and it is to be hoped that this will not be too long delayed.

Inside the Borough there are a number of industrial chimneys which periodically give rise to complaint from residents in the neighbourhood. All these complaints are investigated and the firms concerned are visited and suggestions made as to means of overcoming the nuisance where possible.

In one case the firm agreed, at my suggestion, to inspection of their heating plant by officials of the Fuel Efficiency Branch of the Ministry of Fuel and Power who carried out careful tests and made recommendations for the more efficient use of the fuel and consequent reduction in smoke output.

It is obvious that there is still scope for much education of industrial concerns in the efficient use of fuel. All black smoke represents unburned carbon and is thus potential fuel which has cost money. With inefficient stoking methods 10% to 15% of the fuel costs can be wasted as smoke. Not only is this a criminal misuse of a vital part of the national resources but it also contributes to the enormous annual bill—estimated at about £26,000,000 per annum—for damage to metal, stonework, fabrics, etc. These figures do not take into account the damage to health which cannot be estimated as cash.

The tables opposite show the amount of solid material deposited per square mile and the amount of SO₃ collected at the various collecting stations.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

No new conveniences were opened during 1953 but minor improvements to a number of existing conveniences were carried out. As an experiment an incinerator for sanitary towels was installed at the Waterdale ladies' convenience and if this proves successful it is hoped to instal similar equipment at other ladies' conveniences next year.

Last year I drew attention to the complete absence of direction signs indicating the positions of the conveniences in the town. I am pleased to report that this omission has now been partially remedied and a number of direction signs erected and it is expected the complete scheme for signposting will be completed in 1954.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of solids deposited per square mile per month (in tons), 1953

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Baxter Gate	16.42	16.59	13.68	17.26	15.12	11.77	17.93	17.36	14.88	20.04	19.58	15.39
Hexthorpe Flatts ...	10.94	13.44	9.67	13.01	11.94	13.38	13.21	12.88	12.18	14.31	11.34	10.98
Isolation Hospital, Tickhill Road ...	9.74	9.91	12.35	12.32	11.56	15.95	47.05	39.39	16.84	15.42	9.64	10.14
Sandall Sewage Works	13.21	9.77	10.92	13.66	9.73	8.46	12.28	17.52	9.70	12.72	10.57	11.71
Church Lane Water Tower, Bessacarr	7.37	8.50	8.60	10.95	10.02	12.84	15.96	13.34	9.29	9.13	7.44	8.89
Thornham borehole, Branton	7.99	6.67	7.36	7.86	9.11	8.22	8.35	9.44	7.96	6.54	7.69	8.42

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of SO₃ collected by lead peroxide method expressed in mg/100 sq. cm/day during 1953.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Baxter Gate	3.72	3.12	2.98	2.17	1.37	1.78	2.07	2.33	2.65	4.36	5.17	4.63
Hexthorpe Flatts ...	2.38	1.37	1.72	1.39	0.93	0.94	1.23	1.30	1.46	1.52	2.31	1.91
Isolation Hospital, Tickhill Road ...	1.96	1.31	1.65	1.30	0.87	0.94	0.93	0.98	1.14	1.80	1.97	1.91
Sandall Sewage Works	2.51	1.74	1.77	1.23	0.80	0.69	1.13	1.26	1.54	1.65	2.79	2.05
Church Lane Water Tower, Bessacarr ..	2.11	1.88	1.90	1.15	0.70	0.64	0.89	0.99	1.12	1.76	1.67	1.73
Thornham borehole, Branton	1.47	1.12	1.10	1.13	0.55	0.43	0.68	0.69	0.90	0.98	1.53	1.32

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following tables, etc., have been supplied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. Harris, in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:

Complaints received and dealt with	3,597
Inspections and re-inspections re complaints	8,385
Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal)	765
Preliminary notices complied with	735

Statutory Notices served:

Public Health Act, 1936:

Section 39	32
Section 45	14
Section 93	1

Housing Act, 1936:

Section 9	75
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Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931:

Section 104	463
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Factories Act, 1937:

Section 7	Nil
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Statutory Notices complied with:

Public Health Act, 1936:

Section 39—by owners	29
by Corporation in default	Nil
work done in default by contract	4
Section 45—by owners	8
by Corporation in default	Nil
work done in default by contract	Nil
Section 93—by owners	1

Housing Act, 1936:

Section 9—by owners	55
by Corporation in default	Nil
work done in default by contract	6

Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931:

Section 104—by owners	172
by Corporation in default	286

Factories Act, 1937:

Section 7—by owners	Nil
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Legal proceedings	1
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Nuisances abated and defect remedied	4,697
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Comprising as follows—

Ashbins provided under Corporation Dustbin Scheme	2,708
Ashbins provided by owners or occupiers	9

Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	16
Drains, cleaned out, re-laid or repaired	458
do new inspection chambers provided or rebuilt	5
do new inspection chamber covers provided	8
do ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired	8
do gullies cleaned out	13
do gullies provided with new metal grids	5
do new trapped gullies provided	2
Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired	117
do external walls rebuilt, cement rendered or re-pointed	85
do reveals repaired or repointed	19
do internal walls replastered	103
do ceilings re-plastered	68
do floors re-laid or repaired	38
do doors renewed or repaired	25
do fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired	121
do new windows fixed	7
do windows repaired or sashes re-corded	180
do coppers renewed	12
do new eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes provided	82
do eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes cleaned out or repaired	87
do handrails renewed or repaired	8
do houses or rooms cleansed or disinfested	73
do new cellar gratings provided	2
do chimney stacks or pots renewed or repaired	38
do copper brickwork and fireboxes repaired or renewed	9
do stairs repaired	1
do smoky chimney condition abated	44
do new steps provided or steps repaired	6
do gas pipes repaired	1
Urinals, stalls repaired	1
Water closets, flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	50
do compartments re-built or repaired	6
do new pedestal washdown pans provided	35
do flushing arm joints re-made	25
do new seats provided	18
do service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired	31
do and urinals cleansed	9
do lighted and ventilated	1

Water supply, service taps repaired	...	...	23
do new services provided	...	...	—
do taps repaired or new taps provided	...	...	4
do hot water cylinders and boilers repaired or renewed	...	...	8
do wells abolished and town's water laid on	...	...	—
Sinks renewed	...	...	29
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out	...	...	41
Lavatory basins renewed	...	...	2
Yards and passages, paving repaired or renewed	...	...	22
Yards and passages cleansed	...	...	7
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	...	...	4
Dykes cleaned out	...	...	2
New pails provided to pail closets	...	...	2
Sculleries re-built	...	...	1
Smoke nuisance from factory abated	...	...	1
Covered metal receptacles provided for storage of pig swill	...	...	5
Privies abolished and pail closets provided	...	...	4
Caravans removed	...	...	8

Infectious Disease

Cases investigated	...	...	50
Visits to isolated cases	...	...	9
Visits re infectious disease contacts	...	...	5
Houses disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	105

Food and Drugs

Number of samples taken	...	...	434
Comprising as follows—			
Ungraded milk (including heat treated)	...	...	25
Bottle milk (Tuberculin tested)	...	...	22
ditto (Tuberculin tested, Pasteurised)	...	...	20
ditto (Pasteurised)	...	...	88
ditto (Sterilised)	...	...	19
Malt vinegar	...	...	22
Non-brewed condiment	...	...	2
Orange squash	...	...	14
Grapefruit squash	...	...	6
Lemon barley water	...	...	1
Lime juice cordial	...	...	6
Lemon squash	...	...	5
Raisin cordial	...	...	1
Self-raising flour	...	...	13
Pork sausages	...	...	6
Liquid paraffin	...	...	3
Olive Oil	...	...	4

Camphorated oil	...	...	...	...	...	2
Glycerine	...	...	...	...	...	4
Parrish's chemical food	...	...	...	...	...	3
Easton's syrup	...	...	...	...	...	2
Epsom salts	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pineapple squash	...	...	...	...	...	I
White pepper	...	...	...	...	...	3
Baking powder	...	...	...	...	...	7
Golden raising powder	...	...	...	...	...	I
Saccharin tablets	...	...	...	...	...	I
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	I
Custard powder	...	...	...	...	...	I
Table jellies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ice lollies	...	...	...	...	...	14
Coffee and Chicory essence	...	...	...	...	...	8
Skimmed milk powder	...	...	...	...	...	I
Sugar sweetened self-raising flour	...	...	...	...	...	I
Fish paste	...	...	...	...	...	6
Meat paste	...	...	...	...	...	5
Salad cream	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dried milk	...	...	...	...	...	3
Preserved ginger	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mixed peel	...	...	...	...	...	3
Glace cherries	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ground almonds	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	2I
Cherry jam	...	...	...	...	...	I
Apricot jam	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lemon curd	...	...	...	...	...	5
Raspberry jam	...	...	...	...	...	2
Apple and strawberry jam	...	...	...	...	...	I
Pineapple jam	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plum jam	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blackcurrant jam	...	...	...	...	...	I
Strawberry jam	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mixed fruit jam	...	...	...	...	...	I
Bilberry jam	...	...	...	...	...	I
Tomato ketchup	...	...	...	...	...	7
Lemonade	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shandygaff	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ginger beer	...	...	...	...	...	I
Limeade	...	...	...	...	...	5
Grapefruit crush	...	...	...	...	...	I
Number of samples of milk reported to be adulterated or below standard	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of other samples reported not genuine	...	...	...	...	...	3
Legal proceedings instituted	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of cautions issued	...	...	...	...	...	7

Number of wholesale margarine dealers registered ...	12
Number of wholesale dealers' premises registered ...	17
Samples of Foods reported to be adulterated or below standard and action taken:	

Serial No.	Article.	Adulteration or offence	Action taken and remarks
77 (Inf)	Lemonade	Deficient in sugar to the extent of 12 per cent.	Manufacturers cautioned by Chief Inspector.
118 (Inf)	Plum Jam	Sample was slightly deficient in soluble solids	Manufacturers cautioned by Chief Inspector.
130 (Inf)	Milk	Sample contained 4.2 per cent. of added water ...	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector. Further samples taken found to be genuine.
294	Milk	Slightly deficient in milk fat	Vendors cautioned by Chief Inspector.
337	Milk	Sample contained 4.3 per cent. of added water ...	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector. Further samples taken found to be genuine.
405	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 7.6 per cent.	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector.
326 (Inf)	Easton's Syrup	Deficient in anhydrous ferrous phosphate and quinine	Vendor cautioned. Unable to obtain a formal sample.

The following was the average per cent. of milk-fat and solids-not-fat of the samples of milk which were taken viz:				
Milk-fat	...	...	...	3.61
Solids-not-fat	...	...	...	8.73

Milk

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination:

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	142
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	...	...	...	...	54
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	128
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	81
Biological Tests	...	...	...	...	192

During the year 41 samples of school milk were taken for bacteriological examination and 28 samples for chemical examination. The milk, which was Pasteurised, was found satisfactory on all occasions.

Slaughterhouses

Public Abattoir	...	...	...	...	1
Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1
New slaughtermen's licences issued	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughtermen's licences renewed	...	...	...	...	36
Animals killed at Public Abattoir	...	...	...	...	56,495
Inspections at Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	889

Carcases inspected and condemned:

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	7,046	1,831	2,723	34,904	9,991
Number inspected	7,046	1,831	2,723	34,904	9,991
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	17	14	41	82	140
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3,768	634	23	13,051	1,882
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	53.72	35.4	2.35	37.7	20.24
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	16	49	5	—	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	586	639	4	—	143
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	8.54	37.57	.33	—	1.5

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was approximately 90 tons 5 cwts 1 qr 15 lbs.

Food condemned at shops and warehouses:

Cooked ham: 2 tons 3 cwts. 15 lbs.	Herring Roes: 14 lbs.
Sausages: 15 cwts. 2 qrs. 2 lbs.	Fish Cakes: 24 lbs.
Chickens: 87 lbs.	Rabbits: 421 lbs.
Semolina: 144 lbs.	Imported Beef: 212 lbs.
Sauerkraut: 165 lbs.	Flour: 5 cwts. 22 lbs.
Sultanas: 60 lbs.	Bacon: 8 cwts. 1 qr. 20 lbs.
Cauliflower: 2 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs. 12 lbs.	Dessicated Coconut: 170 lbs.
Raisins: 137 lbs.	Sweets: 6 cwts. 3 qrs. 12 lbs.
Cake: 356 lbs.	Sago: 17 lbs.
Cheese: 403 lbs.	Pork: 12 lbs.
Nuts: 127 lbs.	Sugar: 179 lbs.
Dates: 66 lbs.	Tomatoes: 66 lbs.
Biscuits: 192 lbs.	Ground Rice: 280 lbs.
Onions: 1 ton 2 cwts 2 qrs.	Bread: 24 lbs.
Oats: 22 lbs.	Meat Pies: 137 lbs.
	Pears: 7 cwts. 8 lbs.
	Jellies: 124 lbs.
	Cornflakes: 20 lbs.

Synthetic Cream: 20 lbs.

Liquid eggs: 16 lbs.

Prunes: 95 lbs.

Fish: 14 cwts. 1 qr. 10 lbs.

Lobsters: 19 lbs.

Figs: 21 lbs.

Pudding mixture: 36 lbs.

Crabs: 182 lbs.

Cod Roes: 70 lbs.

Prawns: 147 lbs.

Assorted packets of various foods	...	...	...	2,041
Assorted jars and bottles of various foods	...	...	...	1,599
Assorted tinned foods	...	...	...	18,591

of an approximate weight of 24 tons 8 cwts 3 qrs 24 lbs.

Condemned food until 1st April 1953 was disposed of at the Corporation Incinerator and since that date it has been buried at the bottom of one of the Council's refuse tips.

Prosecutions

A firm of mineral water manufacturers were fined £5 and £1 costs for selling a bottle of Limeade containing a foreign matter, viz: dirt and moulds.

Offensive Trades

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	158

Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	34
Number of persons licensed to pasteurise milk	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested milk	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk	...	...	...	...	...	27
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	38
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Sterilised milk	...	...	...	...	...	180
Number of inspections of dairy premises, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	361

Work done to remedy contraventions—

Name and address of dealer properly marked on vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls and ceilings of dairies cleansed and re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	2

Shops Act

Number of shops inspected and re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	767
Written notices	...	...	...	...	...	12
Work done—						
Shops provided with adequate heating	...	...	...	...	...	4
New sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shops re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Proper lighting and ventilation provided to w.c.s	...	...	...	...	...	2

Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Washing accommodation and hot water provided						3
Staff rooms provided	...	...	...	...	...	2

Cinemas and Places of Entertainment

Number in Borough	...	...	...	...	...	10
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	53
Interiors of cinemas re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls and ceilings of sanitary conveniences re-decorated						3
Fasteners provided to doors of w.c.s	...	...	...	...	...	3
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
New chain pulls provided for w.c.s	...	...	...	...	...	6
New w.c. seats provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seats renewed	...	...	...	...	...	45

Pharmacy and Poisons Act

Firms registered	...	...	...	...	...	209
Premises registered	...	...	...	...	...	243
Deputies registered	...	...	...	...	...	337
Inspection of premises	...	...	...	...	...	119

Factories Act

Number of factories (with power)	...	...	...	...	...	371
Number of factories (non-power)	...	...	...	...	...	131
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of outworkers on books	...	...	...	...	...	3
Complaints from Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	629

Contraventions or defects dealt with:	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	2	2
Sanitary conveniences:		
(a) insufficient	3	3
(b) unsuitable or defective	29	26
(c) not separate for sexes	4	3

Canal Boats

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	132
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	11
Persons on board (adults)	...	...	...	...	...	19
Persons on board (children)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Contraventions found	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Lodging Houses

Number on Register at beginning of year	...	...	3
On Register at end of year	...	...	3
Number of inspections	...	...	121
Rooms cleansed or disinfested	...	...	32
Floors of passages and landings cleansed	...	...	10
Windows cleansed	...	...	21
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and re-decorated	...	...	5
Windows re-glazed	...	...	6
Bedding and mattresses cleansed and disinfested	...	...	270

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and Infestation Order, 1943

Complaints of new infestations received and investigated during the year	...	...	307
Premises treated by operatives (pre-baiting and poisoning)	...	...	471
Advice given to occupiers of premises by operatives	...	...	41
Inspections re "Block Control"	...	...	184
Test baits put down	...	...	449
Inspections of Farms, Factories, Corporation Housing Sites, Smallholdings, River and Canal Banks, Warehouses, Allotments, Sewage Disposal Works, Tips and Piggeries	...	...	1,143
Re-visits to previously infested premises	...	...	1,239
Superintending rat proofing of premises	...	...	14

During the year the banks of the river, canal and dykes in various parts of the town, farms, allotments, gardens, smallholdings, hospital grounds, refuse tips, quarries, sewage purification works, Racecourse and Dockin Hill fairground and railway embankments were treated with "Cymag."

Treatment of the sewers in the centre of the town and various outlying districts was carried out twice during the year.

Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931, Section III

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Ice Cream

Number of premises registered for manufacture	...	3
Number of premises registered for sale	...	140
Inspections	...	575
Work done to remedy contraventions found:		
Sale of root vegetables discontinued by shops selling ice cream	...	3
The sale of ice cream and ice lollies from unregistered premises discontinued	...	2
The making of ice lollies in unregistered premises discontinued	...	1

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947

Seven hundred and three samples (532 of ice cream and 171 of ice lollies) have been taken for bacteriological examination during the year with the following results

						Ice Cream
Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	472
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	...	45
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	...	12
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	...	3

The 171 samples of ice lollies were examined for the presence of Coliform Bacilli and in 15 cases these were found to be present.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Inspection of food preparation premises (including cafes, restaurant and hotel kitchens, bakehouses, meat and fish preparing premises, shops and warehouses, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	3,610
Notice given (written and verbal)	...	...	...	...	...	69
Contraventions found and remedied:						
Walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	22
Floors cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	3
New fish frying ranges provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
New counters provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
New chopping blocks provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Additional w.c.s provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
New ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
New food preparation rooms built	...	...	...	...	...	2
New glazed stoneware sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
New wash basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
New overalls provided for staff	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clean towels provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Constant supply of hot and cold water provided	...	...	...	...	...	11
New sink waste pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Walls re-plastered or re-tiled	...	...	...	...	...	9
Food preparation rooms reconstructed and modernised	...	...	...	...	...	2
New linoleum for floors provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Refuse removed from preparation rooms and yards	...	...	...	...	...	6
Lighting and ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	3

Yards concreted	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. compartments cleansed and re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Windows repaired and re-glazed	...	...	...	...	...	6
New fasteners provided to windows	...	...	...	...	...	2
Adequate storage accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
New sink waste pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glass display covers provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sides of bacon being boned in yard—practice discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	1

Food Premises

At the end of the year there were 231 premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. These were comprised as follows

Manufacture of ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	3
Manufacture of preserved foods	...	...	...	...	...	88
Sale of ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	140
The number of food shops at the end of the year was	671,					

comprising as follows:

Grocers and Provisioners	...	...	...	...	...	285
Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	...	114
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	49
Wet fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	205
Total number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4,185

Sanitary Accommodation (approximate)

Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with privies and ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	83
*Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and closed ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	107
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and sanitary dustbins or other moveable receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	24,747

*These are a number of houses with fixed dry ashpits which are not used, the tenants having been provided with sanitary dustbins.

Hotels, Public Houses and Inns

During the year a routine inspection of the above was completed, details of same and improvements effected are listed below:

Number in County Borough	...	...	...	...	94
Number of inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	204
New sanitary conveniences provided	...	...	...	...	3
Sanitary conveniences properly screened	...	...	...	...	11

W.C. basins and urinals cleansed	...	...	...	3
New w.c. basins provided	...	...	...	2
Premises re-decorated	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	3
New w.c. seats provided	...	...	...	3
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	2
Water supply provided to cellars	...	...	...	3
Artificial lighting provided to w.c. compartments	...	...	...	6
Automatic flushing cisterns provided to urinals	...	...	...	2
Urinal sparge pipes renewed	...	...	...	2
Bar draining boards provided	...	...	...	1
Bar sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	3
Bar sink waste pipes provided with proper traps	...	...	...	4
New slabs provided to urinals	...	...	...	5
New sinks provided	...	...	...	3
Cellar floors repaired or re-laid	...	...	...	2
Cellar walls repaired or cement-rendered	...	...	...	9
Hot and cold water provided	...	...	...	3
Cellar ceilings repaired	...	...	...	1
Adequate drainage provided to cellar floors	...	...	...	2
New pumps provided to empty cellar sumps	...	...	...	7
Sanitary conveniences provided with natural lighting	...	...	...	1
Brickwork to w.c. compartments rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	2
Bars properly ventilated	...	...	...	2

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Six samples of fertilisers and four of feeding stuffs have been taken under the above Act for analysis and all were found to be satisfactory.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

Visits to all the sampling stations are made monthly and the samples transferred to Sheffield for examination by the Borough Analyst.

During the year 72 visits were made for the above purpose. The results are shown in the table on Pages 49 and 50.

Miscellaneous

Inspections of school sanitary conveniences	...	...	92
Inspections of urinals and public lavatories	...	...	751
Inspections of tents, vans and sheds	...	...	326
Inspections of refuse tips	...	...	63
Houses measured up under Housing Act, 1936	...	...	69
Drains tested	...	...	77
Inspections of markets	...	...	270
Smoke observations	...	...	81
Interviews with owners and tradesmen	...	...	1,189
Inspections of offices	...	...	4

Superintending disinfection of verminous premises	121
Verminous persons disinfested	22
Samples of town's water taken for bacteriological examination	174
Samples of swimming bath water (public baths, Grammar School baths and Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf bath)	30
Inspection of houses prior to re-housing	120
Inspections of dykes	30
Inspections of piggeries	77
Inspections of food hawkers premises	106
Protective spraying of Corporation houses	17
Samples of chicken in jelly taken for bacteriological examination	1
Inspection of catering establishments on Racecourse ...	147
Inspection of privy middens	14
Inspections under Pet Animals Act, 1951	38
Inspection of Hairdressers' premises	27

SECTION V

HOUSING

The numbers of new houses erected in the Borough during the year were:

(1) By the Local Authority	474
(2) By private enterprise	82

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books was 24,602

1—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,245
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	4,682
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under subhead (1) of above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	628

2—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	736
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3—Action Under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	75
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By owners	55
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	6
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	46
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By owners	37
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	4
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act:	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

Overcrowding

(a)	(1) The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	36
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	76
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	361
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5

(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	12
	(2)	Number of cases relieved in dwellings owned by the Local Authority	... ..	Nil
(d)	(1)	Number of cases of dwellings in which overcrowding took place after previous overcrowding had been relieved by the Local Authority	... ..	Nil
	(2)	Number of cases of dwellings, previously uncrowded, allowed to become overcrowded after the appointed day	... ..	Nil
	(3)	Number of cases of refusal to accept alternative accommodation	... ..	Nil

SECTION VI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Bye-Laws

During the year the Corporation introduced Bye-Laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938. These Bye-Laws (which are reproduced in full in the appendix to this report on pages 66-72) are based on the Model Bye-Laws of the Ministry of Food but differ from these in certain important directions. Details of these changes are given below. In certain instances they were necessary because of the special problems which arise due to the holding of race meetings in the town at which many food stalls, etc., are present and for the control of which no adequate powers existed previously.

The more important modifications introduced in the present Bye-Laws are:

- (i) the complete prohibition of smoking on premises and vehicles where unprotected foodstuffs are handled (Part II, paragraph 4).
- (ii) the provision of sound, clean refuse containers with close-fitting lids in sufficient quantity on food handling premises (Part II, paragraph 7a(i)).
- (iii) the requiring of the lids of these receptacles to be kept in place (Part II, paragraph 7a(ii))
- (iv) the prohibition of loose clothing and footwear in food handling premises (Part II, paragraph 7(e))
- (v) the prohibition of the use of stalls or rooms where food is prepared or handled as sleeping accommodation, a problem previously encountered at race meetings and fairs (Part II, paragraph 9).

Milk—Bacteriological Examination

During the year the following samples have been examined:

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised Milk)

Fifty-four samples were examined and all except one satisfied the prescribed tests.

Pasteurised Milk

A hundred and twenty-eight samples were examined and four failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The results were communicated to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division) and to the various Authorities in whose areas the processing plants were situated.

Sterilised Milk

Eighty-one samples were examined and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

Tuberculin Tested Milk

One hundred and forty-two samples were examined and twenty-five failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The results were communicated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Milk Relations Officer, Harrogate, and also to the various Authorities in whose areas the producers' premises were situated.

Milk—Biological Examination

One hundred and eighty-seven samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli, and five raw ungraded milks were found to be positive (see Page 37). The particulars of these cases were immediately notified to the Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Wakefield, and also to the various Authorities in whose areas the producers' premises were situated, for their attention.

Meat and Other Foods

Details of action taken with regard to meat and other foods and adulteration of food are given in Section IV on Pages 56 and 57

Laboratory Examinations:

Chemical examinations are carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. H. Childs, at Sheffield.

Bacteriological and biological examinations are performed at the Public Health Laboratories at Sheffield and Wakefield.

APPENDIX

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER BYE-LAWS

made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Doncaster acting by the Council for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption.

PART I INTERPRETATION

1.—In these bye-laws:

“cleanliness” means cleanliness having regard to the nature and packing of the food and the operation being performed and “clean” shall be construed accordingly;

“container” includes any basket, pail, box, tray or other receptacle;

“contamination” includes contamination by odour, and shall be construed as having regard to the nature of the food and any refining process to which the food is normally subjected before sale to a consumer;

“food” means any article sold or intended for sale for use as food or drink for human consumption other than cows’ milk, drugs or water, and includes:

(a) any substance which is intended for use in the composition or preparation of food;

(b) any flavouring matter or condiment; and

(c) any colouring matter intended for use in food;

“handling” and “wrapping” include the handling and wrapping, respectively, of food in the course of any operation, including manufacture, processing, preparation, storage, delivery, sale and exposure for sale, in which such food is handled or wrapped;

“milk” includes cream, skimmed milk and separated milk but does not include dried milk or condensed milk;

“reasonably necessary” shall be construed as having regard to the nature and packing of the food, the operation being performed, and any refining process to which the food is normally subjected before sale to a consumer;

“returnable fish container,” “returnable ice cream can” and “returnable biscuit tin” mean, respectively, a container in which fish is delivered, a can in which ice cream is delivered, and a tin in which biscuits are delivered by a seller to a buyer upon the terms that the container, the can or the tin, as the case may be, is to be or may be returned to such seller;

“room” includes a shop or cellar or any other part of a building and a shed, store, outbuilding, marquee or tent, or any part thereof;

“sale and exposure for sale” includes sale as a meal or part of a meal;

“sanitary convenience” includes a watercloset, urinal, earth-closet, privy and any similar convenience;

“stall” includes any mobile canteen, cart, barrow, van, lorry, or any other vehicle whether movable or immovable and whether mechanically propelled or otherwise, and any stand or awning whether movable or immovable.

PART II

HANDLING, WRAPPING AND DELIVERY

2—Every person who handles, wraps or delivers any food shall observe cleanliness both in regard to himself and his clothing.

3—No person knowingly suffering from or knowingly being a carrier of any disease shall handle, wrap or deliver any food, or handle any article, apparatus or utensil which comes into contact or is likely to come into contact with food, so as to give rise to any risk of the spread of the disease. A person shall be deemed to have known that he was suffering from or was a carrier of a disease if he could with ordinary care have ascertained the fact.

4—No person shall smoke whilst in any place where food is being handled, wrapped or delivered provided that this byelaw shall not apply to food which is pre-packed or otherwise protected by a suitable cover against the risk of contamination or which does not reasonably require protection having regard to the nature of the food and provided further that this byelaw shall not apply to places to which the public normally have access for the purpose of trade.

5—Every person who handles, wraps or delivers, or causes to be handled, wrapped or delivered any food shall—

- (a) take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to protect the food from dust, dirt, mud, filth, dirty water, animals, rodents, flies, insects, and other sources of contamination including contamination by other persons, and in particular shall cause the food to be so placed as to prevent risk of contamination from such sources;
- (b) where it is reasonably necessary during delivery to protect the food from such sources of contamination as are set out in the preceding paragraph, cover and keep covered or cause to be covered and kept covered such food during transit with suitable clean material: Provided that this paragraph of this byelaw shall not apply to meat (including bacon and ham) in course of transit to any premises from, or from any premises to, a vehicle standing immediately outside the door of the premises;
- (c) clean or cause to be cleaned as often as may be reasonably necessary to prevent risk of contamination of the food all counters, slabs, fittings, apparatus, stoves and ranges, utensils, crockery and cutlery, and surfaces with which the food is in or is liable to come into contact;
- (d) keep or cause to be kept clean the interior of every vehicle and every container from which the food is delivered.
- (e) where the food is handled, wrapped or delivered in a room, in so far as it is necessary to allow any refuse or filth whether solid or liquid to be deposited or to accumulate in the room for the proper carrying on of the trade or business for which the room is used, place or cause to be placed all such refuse or filth in receptacles kept for the purpose.

6—No person who handles, wraps or delivers, or causes to be handled, wrapped or delivered any food shall—

- (a) use or cause or permit to be used for wrapping or containing the food any paper or other wrapping material or container which is not clean or which is liable to contaminate the food;
- (b) return or cause or permit to be returned any returnable fish container, returnable ice-cream can or returnable biscuit tin except in a clean condition;
- (c) deposit or cause or permit to be deposited any refuse or filth whether solid or liquid except at a sufficient distance from any food to prevent risk of contamination of such food;
- (d) handle or wrap or cause or permit to be handled or wrapped any food unless there is suitable and sufficient lighting, either natural or artificial, to enable him to ensure that these byelaws are complied with;
- (e) carry or cause or permit to be carried in the course of delivery any food in a vehicle or container along with any article liable to contaminate the food, or with any live animal or poultry, without taking all reasonably necessary precautions to prevent contamination.

7—Every person who carries on a trade or business in which food is handled, wrapped or delivered in a room shall—

- (a) in, so far as it is necessary to allow refuse or filth whether solid or liquid to be deposited or to accumulate in the room for the proper carrying on of the trade or business for which the room is used—
 - (i) provide and maintain in a sound and reasonably clean condition a sufficient number of suitable receptacles for such refuse or filth: provided that in the case of receptacles used to receive refuse or filth of such a nature that the receptacles are likely to become foul, such receptacles shall (a) be constructed of impervious materials and (b) have close-fitting lids;
 - (ii) in those cases where it is necessary for receptacles to be provided with close-fitting lids in accordance with subparagraph (i) above, cause the lids to be kept in place except when necessarily removed to permit deposit in the receptacles of refuse or filth or during such time as, having regard to operations being performed in the room, it is not practicable for the lids to be kept in place;
 - (iii) cause all such refuse or filth to be permanently removed from the room at least once a day and as often as may be necessary to prevent the contamination of food in the room;

- (b) provide and maintain in every part of the room suitable and sufficient means of lighting, either natural or artificial, to enable these byelaws to be complied with, except where such lighting is provided and maintained by some other person;
- (c) cause all surfaces with which the food is in or is liable to come into contact, including such surfaces of counters, slabs, fittings, apparatus, stoves and ranges, utensils, crockery and cutlery, to be of such materials and to be kept in such good order, repair and condition as to prevent as far as is reasonably necessary the absorption of any food, material or refuse which may be spilled, splashed or deposited thereon, or brought into contact therewith, and as to make it possible for such surfaces to be thoroughly cleaned;
- (d) cause to be affixed and maintained in a prominent and suitable position near every sanitary convenience provided by him for the use of employees in that business a clearly legible notice requesting such employees to wash their hands after using the convenience.
- (e) cause all articles of clothing and footwear deposited in the room, being articles belonging to persons working in or about the trade or business, to be so placed and kept as not to be liable
 - (i) to come into contact with the food, or
 - (ii) to contaminate any food in the room.

8—Every person who carries on a trade or business in which food is handled, wrapped or delivered shall cause the surfaces of the interior of vehicles and containers from which the food is delivered to be of such materials and to be kept in such good order, repair and condition as to prevent as far as is reasonably necessary the absorption of any food, material or refuse which may be spilled, splashed or deposited thereon or brought into contact therewith, and as to make it possible for such surfaces to be thoroughly cleaned.

9—Every person who carries on a trade or business in or from a room or stall in on or from which food is handled, wrapped or delivered shall not use, permit or cause to be used such room or stall as a sleeping place, and, so far as may be necessary to prevent risk of infection or contamination of food in the room, or in or on the stall no sleeping place adjoining the room or stall shall communicate therewith except through the open air, or through an intervening ventilated space.

PART III

SALE AND EXPOSURE FOR SALE IN THE OPEN AIR

10—Every person who sells or exposes or causes to be exposed for sale in the open air any food shall—

- (a) take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to protect the food from dust, dirt, mud, filth, dirty water, animals, rodents, flies, insects, and other sources of contamination including contamination by other persons, and in particular shall cause the food to be so placed as to prevent risk of contamination from such sources;
- (b) clean or cause to be cleaned as often as may be reasonably necessary to prevent risk of contamination of the food all counters, slabs, fittings, apparatus, stoves and ranges, utensils, crockery and cutlery, and surfaces with which such food is in or is liable to come into contact.

11—No person who sells or exposes or causes to be exposed for sale in the open air any food shall—

- (a) deposit or cause to be deposited any refuse or filth whether solid or liquid except at a sufficient distance from any food to prevent risk of contamination of such food;
- (b) expose or cause to be exposed such food for sale unless there is suitable and sufficient lighting, either natural or artificial, to enable him to ensure that these byelaws are complied with.

12—Every person who carries on any trade or business in which food is exposed for sale in the open air—

- (a) from a stall or container shall cause every part of the stall and its fittings or the container to be kept in such good order and condition as to prevent as far as is reasonably necessary the absorption of any food, material, or refuse which may be spilled, splashed or deposited thereon or brought into contact therewith, and as to make it possible for such stall and its fittings or such container to be thoroughly cleaned;
- (b) from a stall, marquee, tent or container shall have his name and address legibly and conspicuously displayed on the stall, marquee, tent or container and if he fails to comply with the requirement of this paragraph of this byelaw, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

13—No person shall use any stall or container in the open air for the exposure for sale of food unless the stall or container is kept clean and in a proper state of repair.

** The attention of open air traders is also directed to Part II of these byelaws which with the exception of byelaws 5 (e) and 7, are of general application and have effect in relation to the handling, wrapping and delivery of food in the open air.*

PART IV
PENALTIES

14—Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall, unless a special penalty is provided by any byelaw, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding forty shillings for each day during which the offence continues after conviction therefor.

Given under the Corporate Common Seal of the
said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the
County Borough of Doncaster this Seventh day
of April, 1953. }

E. HUBBARD, Mayor

L.S.

H. R. WORMALD, Town Clerk.

The foregoing byelaws are hereby confirmed by
the Minister of Food this 22nd day of May, 1953,
and shall come into operation on the 22nd day of
June, 1953. Given under the official seal of the
Minister of Food, this 22nd day of May, 1953. }
N. R. C. DOCKERAY, Assistant Secretary.

L.S.

